TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1894.

The Chinese Dsetroy Estrays From the Japanese Army-A Battle Believed To Be Im-

Shanghal, October 9.-A dispatch from alpo, dated October 3, says that were fourteen Japanese transports harbor at the time, and since Sepiber 27 the Japanese have landed ,800 troops and seventy-six coolies.

of Seoul are being strengthened, and

that the garrison has been reinforced by

ousand Japanese troops, in anicipation of a hostile demonstration by Referring to the conduct of Japanese troops in Korea, the Chemulpo dispatch Bays that while on the march even the private soldiers pay the Koreans for everything obtained from them. The dally expense of the operations of the Japanese army is said to be 300,000 yen.

Crucified Two Prisoners. The advices from Chemulpo say that the Chinese recently crucified two Japanese prisoners who fell into their hands, and they are also said to have beheaded two wounded Japanese soldiers who were found in an outpost hospital which had been hurriedly abandoned.

Effect of the War on Foo Choo. Hong Kong, October 9.—A dispatch from Foo Choo says that the river has been closed for shipping. Foo Choo, one of the treaty ports of China and capital of the province of Fo Klen, is situated out twenty-five miles from the mouth Min river. Foo Choo has a naval the Min river. Foo Choo has a havainal, ship yards and a school of navision. Near it are extensive lead mines the black tea district is within enty miles of that place. Consently Foo Choo carries on a large to with the maritime provinces of rade with the maritime provinces of hina, both by land and water, as well a with the Loo Choo islands and Japan. ts population is estimated at 500,000.

Paris, October 9.—A dispatch received here from Rome says that the Italian minister at Pekin has addressed a note to China at the request of the government, inviting a conference with Japan in an endeavor to bring about an end of the war and offering his own offices in the war and offering his own offices his order to complete such an arrangement.
It is also stated that the general of Jesuits has sent a memorial to the pe asking the latter to use his influ-e with the European powers in order terminate the war between China and

Condon, October 9 .- A dispatch from Yokohama says the advance guard of the Japanese army has crossed the Yalu river and formed a new camp. A battle believed to be imminent. A dispatch om Shanghai says that rumors are curt there that a rebellion has broken in the district of Jehol, in the provoid the first of Jehol, in the provoid the first of the resion being to overthrow the Manchu asty. No details have been received, the rumors are officially discredited.

British Warships In the East. Hong Kong, October 9.—The British est-class armored cruiser Undaunted, ander Erwin H. nards, which had been directed to seed to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs, been ordered to remain here. The lish second-class screw gun-boat Fire-nd, four guns, Lieutenant-Com-ider Lionel G. Tufnell, has been or-d to proceed to New Chwang, at the 1 of the Gulf of Leao Ton.

Reported Capture of Che Foo.

ANARCHISTIC DRAMA.

A Realistic Play With Herr Most In

An Important Part. New York, October 9.—"Die Weber"
"The Weavers"), a historical, realistic
lay in five agonizing acts, by Gerhart
tauptimann, the apostle of dramatic realim, was performed at the Thalia Thennight by Herr Most and fifty an erary fund of the anarchist society of New York, that is to say, to help Herr Jost's paper. Die Freiheit. The per-formers had carefully rehearsed their and with true anarchistic fervor them as their own. Their acting was remarkably good, but nothing else could have been expected, for they were merely reciting upon the stage the grievances that they have for years been shouting in meeting-halls, and when they demolished the residence of their employer they probably did it with a secret satisfaction that was not set down in the book.

The play opened in the delivery room of Herr Deissenger, the merchant, whose bester ware naving the weavers the of Herr Deissenger, the merchant, whose clerks were paying the weavers the pittance that they had earned. Most was one of these weavers and when he appeared upon the stage there was a loud rour of applause. His make-up was excellent. In his tattered garments and his frowsy gray wig, the gray hairs of which mingled with the shaggy ends of his own true whiskers, he came slouching upon the stage, a strange blending of Weary Raggies and Diogenes. Throughout the first act the weavers told the merchant's clerks of all the suffering they had endured in the week just passed. In the second act Herr Most and two other actors went through SOUTH CAROLINA DISPENSARIES.

The Tillman Law Is Held To Be Constitutional-" Blind Tigers."

Columbia, S. C., October 9.-The de sion of the Supreme Court in the dis-meary cases was filed last night. Jus-ces Pope and Gary declared the law institutional, while Chief Justice Mcconstitutional, while Chief Justice Mc-Jver dissents. Justice Gary argues gen-erally that the regulation of the manu-facture and sale of intoxicating liquor comes within the police power of the State, and that the dispensary is such a regulation of the traffic; that there is no inherent right in any one to sell liquor, and that being the case, the State has a right to prohibit the sale sltogether or to so control it as it deems best for the general welfare. Justice Pope assents to this finding. Chief Justice McIver dissents, and reflectates generally the position taken by him when the law was declared unconstitutional

from Constable Workman, at Greenville, yesterday, that he had selzed a trunk which contained some export beer. The trunk, he stated, came from the residence of Mr. H. C. Marks. Constable Workman had sworn out a search warrant before the local trial justice and given it to the sheriff to execute. Constable Workman telegraphed that the sheriff had declined to make the search. Upon this information Governor Tillman Upon this information Governor Tillman telegraphed to the sheriff that he should make the search, and, if not, he would report the case to the Legislature and have him removed from office.

AZOTE IN STRAIGHT HEATS. The Salisbury Gelding Won the Transylvania Stake at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., October 9.-Azote wo with ease, distancing the favorite, Ralph Wilkes, in the first heat. The Wilkes horse acted badly. Azote was the horse to beat the field the second heat, and was pocketed at the half, but McDowell drove round the field and won without using the whip. Had Ralph Wilkes not been distanced the race would have been much faster, as the Wilkes horse has shown ability to trot in 2:06. To-day the big race will be the \$30,000 futurity for three-year-olds, in which Beuzetta, 2:12%, will be a favorite. The summaries: The Johnston stake, 2:24 class: \$2,000.

Azote, b g, by Whips (McDowell) 1 Time—2:08%, The 2:26 trot; purse, Prince Edsall (Davis)...

Robert J and Joe Patchen Again. Sioux City, Ia., October 9.—Robert J and Joe Patchen, who are matched to race here next Thursday, are at the Fair Grounds

LEXOW COMMITTEE.

The Investigation of New York's Police Continues-Revelations.

New York, October 9.-The Lexow po lice investigating committee resumed work to-day. Among the crowd that gathered early in the court-room were not been seen there before. A host of fresh witnesses were also on hand, ina policeman and was swindled in the attempt; an iron-molder who says he was robbed by a policeman, and an amateur detective who will have lots to say about scandals in the Essex Market Po-

Warden Ledwith, of the police-court prisons, told the committee about cer-tain abuses in those institutions which he was investigating. Agent T. For he was investigating. Agent T. Forget, of the French steamship lines, testified that his company paid \$500 to the police for extra services. The policeman on the pier was paid \$10 a week, and \$500 went to the other police officials. One of the company's books which was produced showed that in November, 1891, \$500 had been paid for "special surveillance on the pier." Mr. Forget could not remember to whom the money was paid.

paid.

Mr. Goff asked Mr. Forget if policeman
Degan had been removed from the pier because he refused to divide with captain the money he received from company. Degan was present in co and Mr. Forget identified him. Mr. I get's memory again failed him, and Goff probed it without avail.

POTATOES FROM SCOTLAND.

The Shipments For Last Year Scotch Acreage Smaller.

a million dollars' worth of potatoes, weighing 31,745 tons were brought from Scotland to the United States in the nine months ended last June, and this, too, notwithstanding a protective duty of 25 cents per bushel on imported potatoes. This fact is set out in a report to the State Department by Consul Savage, at Dundee, Scotland. Only the best potatoes are shipped to America. The price at the beginning of the season was \$11.55 a ton f. o. b. exclusive of the cost of the sacks, 13 cents each. The freight from Dundee to New York was \$2.85. The con-Dundee to New York was \$2.85. The consul reports the outlook for this season's business as uncertain. The Scotch acreage is smaller than last year, less of the export brands have been planted, and the crop has suffered from frost and rain, all pointing toward higher prices. On the other hand, the reduction of the tariff on potatoes by our new act from 55 cents to 15 cents per bushel, and the expected rise in the price of potatoes owing to our own short crop may largely increase shipments from Scotiand.

Dundee to New York was \$2.8. The consult reports the outlook for this season's business as uncertain. The Scotch acreage is smaller than last year, less of the export brands styear, less of the export brands all the production of the tariff on notatoes by our new act from \$2 cents to it cents per busile, and the sowing to our own short crop may largely increase shipments from Scotland.

CHILEAN CLAIMS.

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STATE BAPTIST MEETING.

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVEN-TION IN SESSION.

Annual Sermon Preached by the Rev. Gilbert Dobbs, of Columbus-Committees Appointed -Proceedings To-Day.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Lafavette October 9 -- The sixty-second lar exercises beginning with a prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock, led by the rup, in urging members to be prompt at this meeting, said that while the hour might seem a little early, it was not as early by an hour as a number of bu houses on Main street would most likely be open, and he thought the Christian people ought to be able to get out to this sunrise prayer service.

Monday night the opening services were held at the Baptist church. Invocation was offered by the Rev. H. F. McDonald, Marion. An address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. C. M. Carter, of the Baptist church, this city. He said any formal address would not adequately express the welcome that Lafayette extended to this band of Christian workers He extended hearty welcome from the Baptist churches of the city, and from the people without regard to denominational lines. He reminded the visitors of Purdue University, spoke of it as one of the greatest institutions of learning of its class in the country, and laughingly referred to the fact that it had the fines football team in the West and while was not expected that the Baptists would do much kicking, yet they might, if they had the time, go over and see the boys kick in a practice game. The State convention held in this city twelve years ago had proved one of the most enthusiastic memorable in the history of the church, and he sincerely hoped the one now about to begin would result in even greater good than did that of 1882. The response was made by the president of the convention, the Rev. B. F. Cavens, of Peru. He was very brief, accepting the hospitalities of the city. He

was glad to know there was such a general Christian spirit manifested in La-fayette. He said the delegates would ac-cept this open-hearted hospitality in the same spirit in which it was extended. Scripture reading by the Rev. W. T. Van Cleave, of Delphi, was followed by prayer by Prof. C. H. Hall, of Franklin, The following committees were ap-

On Arrangements-Rev. C. M. Carter, Mr. Ralph D. Moore, Mr. William J. Roseberry, all of Lafayette. On Resolutions-Rev. S. E. Davies Aurora: Rev. C. S. Davisson, of Camden; W. B. Johnson, of Franklin; Mr.

Stanfield, of Seymour.

On Enrollment—Rev. W. T. Vancleave, of Delphi; Rev. J. A. Croy, of Rochester: Rev. J. M. Daniels, of Princeton. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. Gilbert Dobbs, of Columbus, who chose for his subject, "John the Baptist; or. John the Great." He spoke of John as a great man in every way-a man of great tenderness and sympathy of heart beneath a rough and rugged exterior. His characteristics were his unwavering faith in God, his wonderful endurance, his remarkable integrity. John was a great prophet—"one of the most ro-mantic figures that ever crossed the mantic figures that ever crossed the stage of history." He was a man of undoubted courage, as shown by his denuciation of the adulterous king. What the church needed, he said, was brave men like John, who were not afraid to speak the truth; men with backbone; men who, like the one in New York, was not afraid to combat sin and iniquity, and apply the lash to the wicked doings in the great city. "The days of the hair-spliters are numbered," he said, "and the day for practical men, who "and the day for practical men, who were more personal in their remarks as preachers was at hand." He thought a litle fire and brimstone would be good seasoning for sermons now-a-days. The situation and the hour called for strong men, who preached Christ. He feared that now and then some of the ministers were divisored to preech more about were disposed to preach more about tremselves than about Christ. He urged his ministerial brethren to preach so they could be understood—not fly away over the heads of the people. They must be practical and must preach Christ with

rnestness.
The State convention has met in this city a number of times—in 1851, 1857, 1868 1873, 1882, and now in 1894. The State Sunday-school convention will meet this year with the other associations, havin previous years met separately State Baptist Young People's Soci

The State Bapus ty has had three previous metry has had three previous with the State convention.

The announcement was made from the pulpit that the ladies of the churches in this city had prepared a number of bookmark souvenirs to be sold for the purpose of raising funds with which to assist in the establishment of a hospital and India, this hospital to be under the ladies of the purpose of raising funds with which to assist in the establishment of a hospital to be under the ladies of at Darisi, India, this hospital to be under the supervision of Mrs. Frank Levering. Mr. Levering formerly resided at Indianapolis. He went to India as a mis-

The Lick Manual and Trade School. San Francisco, October 9, -- The Lick School, established by bequest of the late James Lick for a combined manual and James Lick for a combined manuful and trades school course of four years, will be opened for classes on July 7, 1895.

Many applications for admission have been received already. Most of the professors of the various apartments have

been selected. Principal George A. Mer-rill is now in the East selecting improved machinery and apparatus for the institu-tion. The manual training course as a whole must be taken by all pupils. There whole must be taken by all pupils. Increare to be fifteen technical courses, but after the third year the student may elect to continue for eighteen months in one of these technical courses. There will be no charge for tuition, but students must furnish their own books, drawing nstruments and pay the actual cost of working materials

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Reported That Last Week's Receipts Exceeded Expenditures.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Washington, D. C., October 9.—The claim is made at the Treasury Department that last week, for the first time in two years, the receipts of the Govern-ment exceeded the expenditures. For the first three months of the new fiscal expenditures over receipts was \$1,000,000. For the corresponding period last year the deficit was eighteen times as large. Statistics of Indiana Farms.

Washington, D. C., October 9 .- Statisics of farm and home proprietorship in everal States are given in a census bul letin issued to-day. It shows that in Indiana over 29 per cent. of the farm fami-lies hire and the remainder own the farms cultivated by them. In the State of Oregon almost 19 per cent. hire and 81 per cent. own, and in Mississippi over 62 per cent. hire and almost 38 per cent. own. The percentages of home families are: Indiana, almost 53 per cent. hire and are: Indiana, almost is per cent. nire and the remainder own; Oregon, 53 per cent. hire, and Mississippi, 62 per cent. hire. Liens on owned farms are as follows: Indiana, \$46,751,153; Oregon, \$6,841,047; Mississippi, \$2,299,191. Debts on owned homes aggregate in Indiana \$19,967,067; Oregon, \$6,619,499, and Mississippi, \$583,523.

Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware. Washington, October 9. - That great project which has excited so much interest at the great ports on the south At-lantic coast to unite Chesapeake bay with the Delaware by a canal and thus supply the most important link in an internal water-way route from Florida to Long Island sound, to-day received an impetus by the appointment of an expert board of commissioners to select the line of the canal.

Indiana Personals. Special to The Indianapolis News

Washington, D. C., October 9.-Robert J. McKee, son-in-law of ex-President Harrison, was in Washington yesterday evening for a few hours. Mr. McKee came from Elkins, W. Va., where his wife is visiting, and while in the city was the guest of Mr. L. T. Michener.
A. F. Potts, of Indianapolis, is here.

Yesterday's Political Meetings. Anderson, October 9 .- Charles L ers' Henry Club here last night. The speaking was preceded by a parade. Columbus, October 9.—The Republican campaign was opened here last night. Thomas H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, was the speaker. There was a parade. Knox, October 9.—Senator Turpie spoke here at the court-house last night. Bluffton, October 9.-Senator Voorhees ddressed a good crowd here at Sisbee's Opera House

Muncie, October 9 .- J. G. Shanklin and C. P. Wellman addressed a large Demo-cratic meeting here last night. Anderson, October 9.-Congressman Bynum closed his campaign in Madison county last night with a meeting at Lapel.

Batesville, October 9.—W. R. Myers,
Secretary of State, spoke at a.
Democratic meeting here last night.
Logansport, October 9.—C. W. Fairbanks addressed a Republican massmeeting here last night.

Reversing the Usual Order. Hamilton, Ont., October 9.-Fred Filgiano cashier in the Grand Trunk railway peared, and it is generally believed that he has gone to the United States. There is a shortage in his accounts, and it is charged that Filgiano has been using the on his books have completed their work, the exact amount of Filgiano's alleged

Anniversary of the Chicago Fire. Chicago, October, 9.-Chicago Day, the anniversary of the great fire of 1871, was celebrated to-day. The celebration was begun, by the ringing of the Columbian Liberty bell, which was carried about the city and rung at the statues of Lincoln and Grant in Lincoln Park, on the site of old Ft. Dearborn, at the Columbus of old Rt. Dearborn, at the Columbus monument, on the lake front, at the City Hall and the Board of Trade. This afternoon the First Regiment, Illinois National Guards, took possession of its new armory, and began a three days military fete with a parade through the business portion of the city. The Marquette Club, the Union League Club and the Sons of New York will give banquets to-night. quets to-night.

Asheville, N. C., October 9 .- The southnd freight on the Asheville & Spartanburg railroad ran away down a heavy grade on Saluda mountain at 5 o'clock this morning. The crew remained on the flying train, which ran to the bottom of the grade, four miles, and then left the track, the engine and fourteen cars piling up in a deep cut. The latest reports say engineer Berm and a colored train hand have not been found. Fireman York was buried under the wreckage and it is thought he is dead. Conductor Patton had a leg badly crushed.

Evidence That a Man Lived. Pittsburg, October 9.—The suit of Mrs. Martha Jones to recover \$2,000 from the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Association on a policy on the life of her husband was brought to a remarkable and abrupt termination toremarkable and abrupt termination today. The defense produced in court a
deposition and photograph of the supposedly dead man, showing that he is
now living in England. Jones disappeared in December, 1889, and a few days
later Mrs. Jones identified the body of a
railroad victim as that of her husband.

London, October 9.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says that during the Jessian maneuvers, near Hofheim, eight eserve soldiers attached to the Eightieth Regiment mutinied and attacked their captain with swords. The mutineers are said to have been disarmed by a party of their fellow soldiers, and they were after-ward imprisoned in the fortress of May-ence, preparatory to being tried by courtartial. The prisoners are liable to

Davis Will Not Escape. New York, October 9 .- Justice Lawrence, of the Supreme Court of this county, refused the writ of habeas corpus asked for by Richard O. Davis, who was asked for by Richard O. Davis, who was arrested here some weeks ago for forgery alleged to have been committed in Cincinnati. Davis, who is known extensively throughout the country as an allaround crook, will now be handed over to the Ohio officers. Obituary.

London, October 9.-Earl Gray, for mer secretary of state for the colonies, etc., is dead. Earl Gray has been under secretary for the colonies, under sec-retary for the home department, sececretary for the colonies, under sec-etary for the home department, sec-etary of war and secretary of state for

Brutal Murder In Iowa. Marble Rock, Ia., October S.—George Reams to-day murdered his wife, break-ing her head with a chair and then cut-ting her throat. He then cut his own throat, and will die. Domestic trouble

London, October 9.—During a fog a freight train running over a grade crossing in Kent dashed into a wagon

THE ILLNESS OF THE CZAR

THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT HE MAY RECOVER.

Professor Leyden, the Distinguished Specialist, Discusses His Condition-The Term Regent To Be Avoided.

Berlin, October 9.-In view of the reports that the Czar's condition has changed for the worse, the correspondent of the Associated Press in this city has had another interview with Prof. Leyden, the distinguished specialist, who was recently in attendance upon the Emperor of Russia at Spala.

The Professor, in substance, said: "The lost much flesh since January, and he should be able to make a good fight against disease." Professor Leyden, when asked if he

thought the Czar would recover, replied: With favorable climatic influences, as at Corfu or the Island of Madeira, if eather at Corfu is not found to favorable, and without unforeseen com-Tavorable, and without unforeseen complications, he may recover.

"The illness of the Czar is peculiar. His principal trouble is a granulated contraction of the kidneys, in which the kidneys become hard and change tissue, besides being subject to atrophy. This is accompanied by hypertrophy of the heart, resulting from enjargement of its

heart, resulting from enlargement of its muscular tissue. This latter leads to breathing difficulty, and is often very paintul, the spasms being complicated by fits of unconsciousness. Chances of a Relief. This is the case with the Czar; there

is no dropsy, however. Diabetis, in the preliminary stage, has declared itself, but it is merely systomatic and an ac-companiment of the main trouble. When further advanced this malady frequently results in partial or entire paralysis. Thus far, however, there does not appear to be any immediate danger of pear to be any in this with the Czar."

Professor Leyden was then questioned in regard to the manner in which the Czar's cure should be attempted. He said: "The most important requirement is total abstinence from mental worry and toil, and on this point the Czar has been found to be exceedingly difficult to convince. The pattent should also have plenty of sleep and food, and his digestion should be regular. This, with openair exercise and good climatic conditions, is all that is necessary to effect a cure. Under the most favorable circumstances, however, the disease is of lengthy duration, possibly years, and the results are most uncertain." said: "The most important requirement

Prospects of a Regency. Referring to the prospects of a regency in Russia, Professor Leyden remarked:
"The question of the appointment of a regency was discussed at Spala in my hearing, but no decision was reached."
Professor Leyden concluded: "A regency will become necessary, however, if a cure is to be effected."

NO RUSSIAN REGENT.

The Czar Will Avoid the Term-An Operation Performed. St. Petersburg, October 9.-It is underis fully expected that he will, upon a form of regency during his absence from Ruusia, the Czarewitch will not be appointed regent, but will be intrusted by a special declaration of the Czar with the direction of state affairs. The title of re-gent will be carefully avoided in this ap-

An Operation Performed London, October 9 .- A dispatch from Vienna says that a paper of that city reports that the Czar has undergone an op-

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE. ardinal Gibbons Preaches Against

Baltimore, Md., October 9.-Cardinal Gibbons has preached a sermon on the glory of womanhood and against woman "It seems to me fearful to contemplate

what would have been the condition of society to-day if it had not been for the restraining, sanctifying and purifying influence of woman," said he. "I speak of those women who make no vow, except the baptismal one; who wear no habit except the white robe of inno ence, and not of those who wear the royal robe of charity and benevolence speak of the mother of the household his passions, as in the case in Oriental countries, it is due to the church. If without being confronted with usurping women, as is the case in Mohammedan and Mormon households, she is indebted for this deliverance to the teachings of the Catholic church and of the popes. The church follows the teachings of St. Paul, that woman is equal to man, when he declares that God makes no distinction as to nationality, race or sex "It is true woman does not to-day exercise the right of suffrage. She can not vote, and I am heartily glad of it. I hope the day will never come when she can vote, and if the right of suffrage is granted to her I hope she will reject it, even though there are some misguided women who think they want it. Rest assured if woman enters poli-tics she will be sure to carry away on

The proper sphere of woman is h therefore, she rules the world.' So, nowadays, you men control the United States with your votes, and your wives, controlling you, they rule this country."

The Cardinal Corrected.

Chicago, October 9.—Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Democratic nominee for trustee of the Illinois State University, in an interview to-day on Cardinal Gibbons's attack on woman suffrage, said:
"In support of his idea the Cardinal re cites the words of a Grecian ruler: 'I command Athens; Athens rules the world and my wife rules me; therefore, she rules the world. Perhaps had the Cardinal investigated his Grecian his-

of the congress.

ENGLISH CHURCH CONFERENCE. Opening of the Meeting To-Day a Exeter-To Continue Four Days.

London, October 9.-A dispatch from Exeter says: The annual Church Con-gress opened here to-day with thirty-one bishops of the Church of England in attendance, as well as a large number of

and 200 People Killed. laymen from all parts of the country The members of the congress were wel-comed at the Guild Hall this morning by Mayor Edward James Domville, after which they attended service in the cathe iral, where Rt. Rev. Frederick Temple, Bishop of London, delivered the sermon The business sessions of the congress commenced this afternoon in Victoria Hall with the delivery of the inaugural address of Rt. Rev. Edward H. Bickersteth, Bishop of Exeter and president mate is yet obtainable.

The president's address was followed by the reading of papers on the subjects of Bible criticism, temperance work, re-ligious instruction in schools, the work of the country clergy and the ethics of

of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, spoke on the subject of "Morals and Commerce." Among the other speakers were the Earl of Mount-Edg-cumbe, Canon Knox-Little, Sir Richard Webster, the Bishop of London, Sir Syafford Northcote, Sir B. W. Richardson, Archdeacon Farrar and Rt. Rev. Airted Earle, Bishop of Mafiborough. The sessions of the congress will continue for four days.

THE GYPSY REVIVAL. A Sermon On Repentance - The Evangelist's Strong Powers.

Central-avenue church last night was so large as to call out expressions of sur-prise from "Gypsy" Smith, the evangelprise from "Gypsy" Smith, the evangelist. He referred to the fact that in America Monday evening is the worst time in the week for a religious meeting, while in the old country it is the best. As the meetings progress many sources of the power of this man reveal themselves, and it becomes apparent The Professor, in substance, said: "The care has a powerful constitution and hymns constitute no small element of still weighs 200 pounds, though he has at its best. The theme of the evening discourse

vas "Repentance." The text was Mark,
15, "Repent ye and believe the gospel." The sermon was plain, earnest and reverent. It was punctuated with an occasional expression of such epigram-matic force as to startle while it charmed and stirred the hearts of the hearers. The speaker dwelt on the importance of repentance as set forth in the New Testament. More than sixty times the word occurs. All the Epistles are but elaborations of this one great are but elaborations of this one great experience. Much repentance is spurious, and the result is a spurious Christian life and experience. Belief is not repentance. The devil believes and trembles, but does not repent. There are too many in the church who have only believed and who have not repented. We are often too anxious to count heads instead of hearts; to increase our membership instead of deepening religious experience. We skip what God says about repentance.

repentance.
Conviction is not repentance. Sorrow is not repentance. Sorrow may be the result of punishment and not produce repentance. Men are often bowed under the best but they do not repent. Rerepentance. Men are often bowed under God's lash, but they do not repent. Re-pentance is an act of the will. You can repent without a tear, without a quiver of emotion or a wave of excitement. Re-

sin but from sin.

It is a good thing to be a member of a church, but without a repentant membership a church is but an ecclesiastical refrigerator. Externals count for noth-At the conclusion of the sermon a number of persons arose for prayers. Everyone seems to feel that the church is on the eve of a tremendous revival. Services will be held every night this week except Saturday, at 7:30 o'clock.

VARIOUS CITY QUESTIONS. Court-House Janitor and the Police

The stockholders of the Indianapolis, Logansport & Chicago railroad held another meeting with the Board of Pub-lic Works this afternoon. The Commissioners of Public Safety

will hold a meeting to-morow morning. One of the questions to come up is in regard to a Court House janitor. This janitor wears a police uniform and has star. The charge is made that he has been drinking in saloons and other places while in this uniform. Superintendent lice powers be taken away and that he be not permitted to wear the uniform of the regular police. City Clerk Nixon left to-day to attend

the convention of the International Typographical Union. He took with him a letter written by Mayor Denny inviting the union to hold its next convention in this city.

The committee on sewers, streets and alleys will not report on an ordinance it has had till after the election. The ordinance is one requiring all property-holders in a street that has been or-dered improved to make their sewer, wa-ter and gas connections before the pave-ment goes down. The object of the ordinance is to prevent the cutting

streets. Fulmer & Seibert, contractors on the Fourteenth-street sewer, have been paid \$52,397.67, collected by the city treasurer from the property-holders who have to pay for the sewer. This is about on fourth of the amount due.

A COMMITTEE ON PARKS. The Commercial Club Names One-Park Along the River Proposed.

At a special meeting of the directors or the Commercial Club yesterday afternoon President Lilly was instructed to appoint a committee to consider parks, to gather information from other cities, and to labor for such legislation on the subject as seems necessary. The president of the club appointed the following committee: E. F. Claypool, chair-

man, H. Clay Allen, D. P. Erwin, Frank A. Maus and Ferd L. Mayer. The club directors received from The ciub directors received from Alpheus H. Snow a communication suggesting that there be condemned for park, water-works and highway purposes the existing channels between the highwater banks of White river and Fall creek within the city limits. Mr. Snow says that the streams are of no value to the abutting property-owners, but on says that the streams are of no value to the abutting property-owners, but on the contrary, are an injury, as they tend to become a nuisance with the increase in the abutting population. He believes that the use he suggests would increase the value of the abutting property. The channels of the streams, he believes, could be considerably narrowed by means of retaining walls and dirt fills, thus leaving room for a drive and park on either side. Such a plan, Mr. Snow believes, would lay the foundation for using the river and the craek as the basis for a municipal water-works system. He believes the system could be established without additional legislation.

INDIANAPOLIS CABINET WORKS. The Sale Will Soon Be Confirmed-Members of the Syndicate.

The sale of the Indianapolis cabinet-works has not been confirmed yet, but the papers have been prepared, and as soon as Judge Brown is through with an argument he will take the subject up. The syndicate which purchased the works is composed of the following persons: Samuel and Henry Raub one. sons: Samuel and Henry Rauh, one-fifth interest; John and George Dickson one-fifth: August Kuhn, Charles Krauss, one-fifth, and John Pearson, one-fifth.

After the reorganization John Dick reorganization John Dick-

After the reorganization John Dickson will be president, Charles Krauss vice-president and H. H. Sterns, of Pern, secretary and treasurer.

John N. Roberts, some time ago, filed a claim for remainder due for services as foreman against the cabinet company, amounting to about \$700. This was passed on by Judge Brown. This morning, in the Circuit Court, the deposition of Francis Coffin, taken in New York, was read. The affidavit of Mr. Coffin is that the claim of Roberts is just. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Barracks Blown Up In Nicaragua

Grenada, Nicaragua, October 9.-A caastrophe has occurred here. The military barracks have been blown up and a whole quarter of the city badly damaged. The number of dead is estimated at two hundred. The number of wounded is much greater, but no exact esti-

County Agricultural Exhibit. The Marion County Agricultural and Horticultural Society will hold its an-

THE ANTHRACITE FIELDS.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS MINE FIRE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Workman's Carelessness Re aponsible For a Frightful Calamity-One Dead and Four Others Imprisoned.

Shamokin, Pa., October 9.-One work-

man dead and four others closed in the mine, with all avenues of escape cut off, and the most disastrous mine fire ever known in the western anthracite coal fields now raging at the Luke Ridler colliery, is the result, in brief, of a carpenter's negligence. Fifty-five other workmen who were employed in the mine at the time of the accident had thrilling escapes, as they were compelled to grope their way through smoke and noxiou gases in order to reach the fresh air and safety. The four men who are still miss-ing have been smothered before this, as all parts of the big mine are certainly filled with smoke and deadly fire-damp. The fire started in the air way of No. shaft late last night, and Irvin Buf flington, whom the colliery officials hold responsible for the disaster, is dead. His body was not burned, as death was due to suffocation. George Brown, a miner, and his Polish helper, Anthony Bobertiki; Bob, a driver boy for Luke Fidler, and another Polish miner, whose name is not known, are in the mine, and no hope is entertained of recovering them. The mine is now a mass of flames and can not be conversed. and can not be approached from any direction. It is feared that the inside workings will have to be flooded, which means many months of idleness to the nine hundred employes.

Lighted a Naked Lamp. Superintendent Morris Williams, of the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company, informed a representative of the Associ-ated Press that while Irvin Builington, John Anderson, Jr., and others were en-gaged in retimbering No. 1 shaft, the former disobeyed orders by lighting his na ked lamp in the air-course for the purpos of testing the air. A spark set fire to the timber, which was as dry as powder, and the current carried the flames up, and down the shaft like lightning. Buffingdown the shaft like lightning. Buffington was advised by his fellow-workmen to make good his escape, but he neglected to heed the warning, and returned to the bottom of the shaft in order to exchange his gum boots for his shoes. This delay cost him his life, and his dead body was recovered in the tunnel about 5 octock this morning. Superintendent Williams, mine inspector Edward Brennan, inside foreman August Hehr and Arthur Kennedy and all of the under bosses at the Fidler and Cameron mines formed three relief parties and entered the mine to rescue the sixty imprisoned workmen by way of the coal run workings through No. 3 air-way on the mountain and down the new shaft. The latter opening proved fortunate for the men, as it is to this channel that most of them owe their escape.

Spreading the Alarm. The smoke spread through the inside workings with great rapidity, and alarmed the men and boys doing night duty in the mine. While the imprisoned men were rushing through the inside workings in search of an air shaft, for an outlet, hundreds of their friends gathered about the mouth of the shaft. The fan house was destroyed by the flames. The cries and moans of the mothers, wives, sisters and children of the imprisoned employes sent chills through the hearts of many hardy miners, who were waiting for an op-portunity to assist their doomed comportunity to assist their doomed com-rades. Two of the men were overcome by the smoke while making their escape, but the coal-run rescuing party succeeded in carrying them out and restoring them to consciousness.

The gangs of workmen can not get to any point near the fire, on account of the smoke and gas, so that the flames can not be fought with any success. This

it has to be drowned out, which will compel both mines to shut down for a year or more. The Luke Fidler colliery is operated by

REAUM & FRANK SALE.

some of the Buyers Dissatisfied-The Assignee's Explanation. Some of the purchasers of goods at the

sale of Reaume & Frenk claim that they were imposed upon. They say that the sale was made to appear as an asthe sale was made to appear as an assignee's sale under order of the court, but that it was in reality a sale of goods from another establishment in this city, and that the price paid for some of the goods is higher than they could be bought for at the house in question. The records show that on September 19, J. E. Bell, assignee of the firm, reported to the Circuit Court that he had sold to the Kahn Tailoring Company, for the sum of \$1.500, in one lot, the stock of woolens and trimmings, and a sewing machine and safe formerly belonging to the firm of Reaume & Frenk. This sale was approved by Judge Brown. After the sale had been approved it was advertised that the goods would be sold at auction under the order of the Marion Probate Court. This sale took place. under the order of the Marion Propage Court. This sale took place. Bell says the place had not been pay

Bell says the place had not been paying for some time, and when the Kahn Tailoring Company made an offer of \$1,500 for the lot he considered it a good one, and accepted it. Kahn, he said, would not agree to make the purchase unless he was permitted to auction the goods off, and to this the Court agreed.

"But were the goods of Beaume & Exercised at public auction?" "But were the goods of Reaume & Frenk sold at public auction?" "Yes, every yard."
"Were some of the goods of the Kahn
Tailoring Company sold at the same

"Yes; but the prices were not exorbit-ant, and the goods were first-class. I did not know they were sold till afterward."
"Could this be construed into con-tempt, as is claimed by some of the per-sons who bought goods there?"
"No. The Court knew all about it, and everything was regular."

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT. Jewish Ceremonies at the Temple A New Church.

The Day of Atonement, celebrated by The Day of Atonement, celebrated by Israelites all over the world, will begin at 6 o'clock to-day. The people of this faith everywhere will assemble in their houses of worship. In this city services will be held in the Market-street temple this evening, conducted by Rabbi Messing, and will continue to-morrow, beginning at 9 a. m.

In the Jewish calendar this celebration is known as You Kinnur. At 3 p. m. to.

is known as Yom Kippur. At 3 p. m. to-morrow there will be the usual annual memorial services for those who have died during the year. All business condied during the year. All business conducted by Israelites will be suspended, merchants keeping their places closed from 6 a, m. to-day until 6 p. m. to-morrow. After supper this evening no food or water will be taken by the people of this faith until to-morrow after sundown. This festival will end the ten penitential days which began with Rosh-Hashono, the Jewish New Year.

Next Sunday evening will begin the Feast of Booths, a feast of thanksgiving corresponding to the Christian Harvest Feast. The Feast of Booths will continue for one week and be given up to social meetings and festivities.

A New Church To He Built.

At the annual meeting of the

At the annual meeting of the congregation of the Market-street Temple Herman Bamberger offered a resolution looking to the erection of a new place of worship to be erected farther north, not nearer the business part of the city than St. Clair or Walnut street. The resolution was passed with enthusiasm. The congregation has a fund of \$5,000, left by the late Joseph Deitch, which will be a nucleus for the building fund. The new temple

will probably cost \$25,000. The present placed of worship, dedicated in 185, is wholly insufficient for the congregation which now numbers over five hundred, and is constantly growing. Not only this, but it is far removed from the residences of most of its worshipers, who are moving to the north and northeast. The present property cost about \$25,000, and, it is expected, will sell at from \$12,000 to \$15,000. It is intended to make the new edifice after the most approved style of modern church architecture. The congregation has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—C. B. Feibleman.

Vice-President—Sol S. Kiser.
Secretary—Morris Solomon.

Treasurer—Julius Adler.

Trustees—Leon Kahn, Raphael Kirschbaum and Joseph Weinman.

Sabbath School Trustees—Herman Bamberger, Moses Selig and Jacob Prankel.

Jahitor and Collector—Jacob Sonneberger.

The committee having in charge the

Jahitor and Collector—Jacob Sonneberger.

The committee having in charge the
arrangements looking to the building of
the new temple consists of David Kahn,
Hyam Cohen, Raphaei Kirschbaum, Joseph Weineman and Joseph Ecknouse.
The (Jewish) Americus Club held its
annual meeting last night and elected
the following officers:
President—I. N. Kantrowitz.
Vice-President—Sol S. Kiser.
Secretary—Bert Felbieman.
Treasurer—Saul Munter.
House, Committee—A. Weiler, Hart
Kiser, Joseph Bernstein.
Trustees—Samuel E. Rauh, David
Kahn, Joseph Summerfield.

The grand chapter of the Sigma Nu fraternity met at the Denison House today. Thirty-five young men, represent-ing colleges in the South and West, at-tended the opening session of the con-vention. The convention will be in ses-



sion two days, or until the business before it is transacted. The following are the officers of the grand chapter: Regent-Rawson Beamett, Marquette,

Vice-Regent-E. B., Parker, Houston, Grand Treasurer-J. E. Goodrich, Cameron, Mo. Grand Recorder-Grant W., Harring-

ton, Hiawatha, Kas. The annual reports were received and the working committees of the conven-tion were appointed. More delegates are expected this evening.



GRANT W. HARRINGTON, Recorder,

The fraternity was organized in Virginia in 1869. It how has chapters in about forty institutions, including the State Universities of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and California, It also has chapters at Purdue, DePauw, Leland Stanford, Lombard and Vanderbilt. The entire membership at this time, the reports to the meeting show to be about 1,800, 470 of whom were college students last year. The others were graduate members. The fraternity has a State association in Indiana, and it is under the auspices of this association that this insetting is held. The meetings of the grand chapter have heretofore nearly all been held in the South.

An important subject before this meeting, the representatives say, is chapter houses. The present officers of the grand chapter say it is the duty of the fraternity to strengthen its hold in every institution where it is located. They believe that nothing will go as far toward doing this as the construction of chapter houses, where members may live, and where the fraternity will always be "at home."

To-morrow night the delegates to the convention will hold a banquet at the commercial Club.

THE WEATHER BULLETEN. United States Weather Bureau

. a. m.-39.03 | 12 m.-29.55 | 2 p. m.-25.85 Local Conditions. Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicin

ity for the thirty-six hours ending 8 p. m., October 10, 1394;

to-hight; warmer, fair on Wednes General Conditions. The storm area west of the Mississippi is lowly moving eastward; also that central yes-erday over the eastern gulf, which is central his morning on the Atlantic, of the Florida

The Weather In Other Citie Observations taken by the United States Veather Bureau at 7 a. m., ninetieth meridian



HIS DEAD BODY FOUND IN THE WOODS OUTSIDE OF ELKHART.

A Number of Arrests Have Been de-Oil in Henry County-Polittent Coups at Ft. Wayne-Other State News.

Elkhart, October 2.—Last evening about dark a freight crew saw some men ragging a body across a fence in d god west of this city. They notified the wood west of this city. They notified the police, who made a search of the wood and found the body of a man buried under leaves. The body was brought to this city and was viewed by hundreds of people, none being able to identify it. The head was crushed in several places apparently with blunt instruments. The man was about thirty-five years old, and there was nothing on his person to furnish means of identification. The police found two tramps in the vicinity of the body and they were arrested. They gave their names as Ghurles Thiele and Jacob Pick, said claimed to be from Clevea come other trumps who threatened their lives if they did not leave, and some time after they heard two pistol near where the body was found.

The murdered man was not shot. The prisoners said the tramps had gone west a freight train. disputch from Englewood, Ill., this morning says that three suspects have ed there for the murder of the unknown man whose body is at the morgue in this city awaiting identifica-tion. Three men, one of whom has blood-stained clothes, were brought here from South Bend this morning and lodged in jall. The theory is now adanced that the murdered man was a letective and that he was either lured his death or was attempting to arrest a assallants and was overpowered and urdered. The excitement is still at murdered. The excitement heat and hundreds of people have made the attempt to identify the body. This morning a pail of bloody water and blood-smeared knife were found near the scene of the murder. The men in jail protest their innocence.

OIL IN HENRY COUNTY.

Citizens' Gas Company Strikes a Good Quality Near Knightstown.

Special to The Indianapolis News.
Knightstown, October 9.—The oil fever has struck this place with energy enough to cause a great deal of excitement.
Last week the Citizens' Gas Company. Last week the Citizens' Gas Company, while boring for natural gas west of town, opened up an oil well which has proved to be a good one. When the well was finished there was but a small quantity of gas and the well was shot. In ten minutes after the shot the oil rose seven hundred feet in the well. The news was kept quiet for several days, but finally leaked out, and in a short time the town was flooded with capitalists trying to lease land all the way from one hundred to a thousand acres. The oil was taken to Indianapolis yesterday and tested. Experts pronounce it to be of the best quality. The quantity of the well will be tested to miorrow.

Political Coups at Ft. Wayne. cial to The Indianapolis News. Ft. Wayne, October 9.—Leaders of both political parties here to-day are laughing in their sieeves. The new Republican administration of Ft. Wayne yesterday discovered that the Democratic city discovered that the Democratic city treasurer had issued improvement bonds amounting to \$1,000 twice for the same work. The double bond issue was sold and money collected. The Republicans laughed. To-day the Democrats discovered that the two amounts realized from the duplicate bond sale were paid to a prominent leading Republican contractor, who receipted for the duplicated bonds. He returned \$1,000 to-day. The Democrats are laughing.

A Baby's Miraculous Escape.

special to The Indianapolis News. incle, October 9.—Ed Jones, colored, loyed by the Warren-Scharf Asphalt employed by the Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company, last night accused Lee Francis, eclored, with robbing him white Jones was asleep in Francis's bed. The accused man drew a 38-caliber revolver and began firing. The first ball piercod the upper part of Jones's left ear, and the next went through a cradit-pillow on which a baby was asleep, but the child was not hurt. Jones then knocked Francis senseless with his big fist. The trouble occurred at C. F. Manlove's boarding-house' Francis is in jail. He lives at Middletown, O., and Jones at Nashville, Tenn.

Christian Science Treatment. Special to The Indianapolis News. Richmond, October 2.—Some days ago Mr. and Mrs. Harry Forbes, living near Williamsburg, allowed their little daughter to die without medical attention. They said that she was being doctored by the absent treatment of Dr. James Armstrong, a famous Christian Scientist of Boston, Mass. The Humane Society investigated the case and has announced its intention to prosecute the parents of the child for a criminal offense.

Smith Killed Davenport. Special to The Indianapolis News.
Vincennes, October 9.—Ed Smith, who
was arrested in Denver, Colo., this morning, is charged with the murder of
"Rod" Davenport, near Grayville, Ill.,
August 5, 1892. Smith and Davenport were buying wheat at the time and a dispute over weights caused Smith to use a piece of fence-rail on Davenport's head. Davenport died woon afterward. A large reward was offered, but Smith evaded the officers until this morning.

Stabbed His Best Friend. Special to The Indianapolis News.

*Connersville, October 9.—Fred Kelsey
found Frank Bratten drunk last night and tried to take him to his home at Milton. On the way Bratten became vio-tent and stabben Kelsey in the side, inflicting a dangerous wound. Bratten was arrested and placed under bond.

Largest Oil Well Drilled.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Portland, October 9.—The largest pill well in the field has been drilled in on the Robert Gammel farm, in Penn township. It flowed eight hundred barrels the first twenty-four hours, and is expected to hold up good for five hundred barrels. It is owned by the Bluffton Gas Company.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Vincennes, October 9. — Philip, three-year-old son of Mr. Burke, United States district collector of revenue, of this city, was burned horribly last evening. He got too near where children were burning leaves and his clothing caught fire. He died shortly after midnight.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Huntington, October 9.—Gertrude Biller has filed suit in the Circuit Court here for \$5,000 damages against Charles E. Wiles, alleging breach of promise. The plaintiff is a preposessing young lady. The defendant is the son of a sealthy farmer.

Postoffice at Saluda Burned. Special to The Indianapolis News. Madison, October 2.—The postoffice and residence of Mrs. Lott Toibert burned at Saluda last night. The family scaped. Everything was destroyed. There were no registered letters in the

Took Morphine. Special to The Indianapolis News.
dison. October 9.—Martin Griffin
ty-two years old, died here at mid
t. Hs took morphine with suicida
t. No cause for the act is known.

edial to The Indianapolls News.
and, October 3.—George Barnes, a
littler, fell seventy-five feet from
a of a derrick in the oil field, near

inville, this morning. He was terribly crushed and died in an hour. Barnes narried and twenty-six years old.

A Boy Committed Snieide. Special to The Indianapolis News, Elkhart, October 2.—Carl Berger, nineteen-year-old son of John Berger, living at Klinger Lake, committed suicide last night by shooting himself. Young Berger was injured several years ago, since which time he has been partially de

Killed By the Cars. Special to The Indianapolis News. Brazil, October 9.-Wm. Todd, a young married man of Rosedate, fell under a freight train on the Chicago & Indiana Coal railway, last evening, and was cut

to pieces SEPREME COURT'S ACTION. School Superintendent Case From Rush County Reversed.

The Supreme Court this afternoon reversed the decision of the Rush Circuit Court in the case of Lot A. Hufford et al. against Robert F. Conover. The case attracted attention when in the lower court. Conover was county superin-tendent of the Rush county schools. Hufford and others charged him with immoralities, and he was removed from office. It was charged that he offered to ious considerations. This action was reversed by the Circuit Court. The Su-preme Court has now sustained the county commissioners in removing Conover from office. School law was in-

After they removed Conover, the county commissioners appointed I. O. Harrison, who is now superintendent of Rush county.

Rush county.

The Supreme Court handed down the following decisions: 17,266. Tolleston Club of Chicago et al. vs. State of Indiana. Lake C. C. Motion of John B. Earl to modify judgment. 16,323. Edwin P. Ferris vs. Berkshire Life Insurance Company. Marion C. C. Affirmed, Coffey J. 16,737. Sarah E. McIntosh et al. vs. John A. Zaring et al. Jackson C. C. Reversed. McCabe, J. 16,861. George W. Frentz vs. Jackson Hill Coal and Coke Company. Suilivan C. C. Affirmed. Hackney, C. J. 16,394. Hannah Bower vs. Mary Bowen. Clark C. C. Affirmed. Dailey, J. 15,518. Lot A. Hufford vs. Robert F. Conover. Rush C. C. Reversed. Howard, J. 15,757. Hanny H. Kelley et al. vs. Alice ard, J., 17,177. Henry H. Kelley et al. vs. Alice Kelley. Floyd C. C. Reversed on con-

ression of error.

17.279. David D. Drulliner vs. Catharine Summers et al. Laporte C. C. Appellee's motion to dismiss under rule 20 sustained.

16.722. Asa W. Fitch vs. Seymour Water Company. Ja.kson C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

The following are the Appellate Court decisions: decisions:
973. Chicago & Southeastern Railroad
Company vs. John C. Rader. Boone C.
C. Affirmed. Gavin, J.
1,190. Chicago & Erie vs. Joseph Luddington. Porter C. C. Affirmed. Rein-

dington. Porter C. C. Affirmed. Reinhard, J.
1,299. James Hannah, administrator, vs. Cassius M. Dunham. White C. C. Affirmed. Ross, J.
1,337. Virgil M. Grimes et al. vs. Margaret A. Grimes. Montgomery C. C. Transferred to Supreme Court. Opinion. Gavin, J.

The C. & E. I. Charter Fee. Before Judge Theodore Davis, of the Appellate Court, acting as special judge, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois charter case came up this afternoon. As all argument concerning law had been ended, the Court began to hear the evidence C. Harris and W. H. Lyford are the atforneys for the railroad and Attorney-General Smith and Leon Bailey for the State. The case involves a fee of \$25,000, and is a suit to test the Indiana incororation lsw.

W. S. Eills, Deputy Secretary of State,
was put on the stand to prove that the
company came to him to file incorporation papers.

SUBURBAN. West Indianapolis. Contractor Jones yesterday broke ground for the new City Hall in West

Indianapolis.

West Indianapolis people have organized the Athenian Debating Society, with H. L. Scotten, president; Miss Anna Mc-Cormick, secretary and Oliver Grave, treasurer. The society will meet every Friday night at school building No. 1. The meetings are open to the public. The "Resolved, That There Is More Happiness in Country Life Than in City Life."
Jack Bailey, William Johnson and Dr.
Carson will sustain the negative and
William Parker, Frank Bailey and C. L.

Willam Parker, Frank Balley and C. L. Klser the affirmative.

The Epworth League of Trinity M. E. church, West Indianapolis, expressed their pleasure at the return to the church of the Rev. A. L. Bennet by assembling at his house and spending the evening with him. To-night the young people connected with the Williams-street M. E. church will give their returned pastor, the Rev. Robb Zaring, a reception at the church.

church.

"B. S. B." avenue, West Indianapolis, the peculiar name of which arouses the curiosity of all who hear it called out by the street car conductors, is so named after the "Brown Shell Band," a hub encircler which the wheel-works company used to make a specialty of. "B. S. B." avenue connects River avenue and the wheel-works property in Division avenue.

Took Away His Powers. Deputy Marshal Warner was promithe Saturday night raid on an alleged gambling resort and last night city marshal Perry revoked Warner's powers and took away his badge. Perry says that Warner had reports of the raid published in the newspapers which re-

flected upon the chief.

The question has arisen whether Perry can revoke Warner's powers. Warner

The question has arisen whether very can revoke Warner's powers. Warner was selected by Perry as one of his deputies, but could not take office until the Council had confirmed the appointment. It is held that he can not be dismissed, therefore, without the Council's consent. With his appointment still satisfactory to the Council it is claimed that constable powers may be conferred upon Warner by others as well as Perry, and he can so remain under pay.

The attorney for the city has been asked to define the legal aspect of the affair. The other officers of the town are endeavoring to "fix up" things between Perry and Warner on the ground that it all came about through a misunderstanding. The seven alleged gamblers arrested Saturday night were at the Mayor's court yesterday afternoon in answer to summons, but they waited in vain for the mayor's appearance. It is said that Prosecuting-Attorney Mitchell sent word that he could not be present and he asked for a continuance until Thursday. It is thought that the Citizens' League may take up the affair. may take up the affair.

Broad Ripple. The Broad Ripple Rapid Transit Company has decided to build a power house at Broad Ripple in the spring.

New white and red cars have been put in use on the Broad Ripple line.

Federal Jurors Drawn. A grand jury and a trial jury were drawn to-day for the November term of the United States Court. The grand jury will meet on States Court. The grand jury will meet on November 14, the trial jury on November 7. The following are the members of the trial jury: J. M. Weddle, Needmore; George H. Francis, Russiaville; Frank Taggart, Nashville; Hamilton Jackson. Mooresville; W. P. Banks, Hobart: P. A. Early, Napanee; John Henson, Kingsbury; Hamilton M. Sailors, Kokomo; George Newell, Elkhart; Joseph Condon, Columbus; Joseph H. Enos, Morgantown, James F. Falley, Indianapolis; Hector M. Glichrist, Noblesville; E. P. Scott Jacksonberg; D. K. Millikan, Ashland; John Barney, Kingsbury; John E. Duncan, Center; John Garsmiker, Trafalgar; Benjamin Stout, Crawfordaville; P. W. McGrew, Dublin; S. K. Pletcher, Indianapolis; Charles Goodrich, Pen-, Indianapolis; Charles Goodrich, Pen John E. Fusselman, Martinsville.

Probate and Trust Co. Business. Before Probate Commissioner O'Bryan this norning the Union Trust Company, receiver, morning the Union Trust Company, receiver, filed its final report in the case of the Standard Bicycle Company. The entire dividends amount to 15% per cent. Among the heaviest claims were the Indiana National Bank, \$30,000; H. C. Smithers, \$8,600. Other claims range from \$25 to \$2,500. The total debt of the concern was \$42,718.

The Union Trust Company was authorized to self the personal property, including corporation stock, of the estate of Joseph B. Mansur. Among the stock to he sold is a large block of the Indiana National Bank.

Dr. Price's' when they want to sell an inferior baking powder. But there is no powder half so good-millions of cooks know this. Grocers often say "It's just as good as

what becomes of the refuse of a large city? What becomes of the cast-off lelothes? What becomes of the half-worn shoes? What is done with the broken stoves? What is done with the hundred and one things that gather round a nouse—the things that no one has any ise for, and have become too bad even or give away to the poor? In a large city like Indianapolis, the imount of material that apparently goes o waste every year is enormous. In a maily of over 120,000 souls, each one has something to contribute to the waste leap in the course of the year. No one so poor but he must throw away an to waste every year is enormous. In a family of over 120,000 souls, each one has something to contribute to the waste heap in the course of the year. No one

GLEANER OF THE REJECTED

Ing an their own hook and the takes the street of the people who elected him. If he had play and the labor that has been involved.

A Trip Through the Alleys With an Expert Trindenman-Striking Bargarias—Disposition of Goods—What Word Pulp Has Done.

It is a common saying. "If I had had to only had becomes of the world. "What becomes of the world what he wasted every year I destinated for a moment will be likely to wonder what becomes of the waste substance of the world. "What becomes of the respect to the pins" is a question that is often heard. What becomes of the waste substance of the world. "What becomes of the waste substance of the world. "What becomes of the respective what becomes of the respective which was the respective what becomes of the respective which was



SORTING THE DAY'S COLLECTIONS.

old pair of shoes in the course of a year; the old coat must be discarded some and was about to venture a remark to time, and the battered hat must be "Ike" when he was startled by the cry thrown away at last, if only for the rea- which came from his throat. "Oaeaeaea son that a better one can be picked up by

from the waste of a city. They may be but no one not knowing "Ike's" errand found in any large city, they may be seen would have guessed it from his words. even in the country, picking up the It was one of the most peculiar combiwaste of the farms, but their headquarters are generally in the city. Indieen them there is very little that has grew red in the face and the wed to go to waste.
These people are variously called inkmen, second-hand dealers, ragmen

junkmen, second-hand dealers, ragmen or hucksterers. They pursue their call-ing in a variety of ways and through a ing in a variety of ways and through a variety of channels, but it comes to the same in the end. They gather up the city's waste, the refuse of the houses and the shops, and turn it back into the mill of life to be used a second time. They make a profit from doing it.

To a junkman, second-hand dealer or iron, glass or anything that has been use once that the second-hand man is not willing to pay something for. Not only that, he is generally a cash buyer. A coat that cost \$60 may be worth to him only 25 cents, but if it is worth that to him he will pay the cash for it, and will never tell to what use he

s going to put it.

Nowadays the business is mostly con-Nowadays the business is mostly confined to Hebrews, who seem to have the peculiar faculty of finding bargains; but whoever engages in it now finds the profits are not what they were once. It is not a case of hard, times, it is merely that the business is no longer profitable. The bane of the rag-gatherer profitable. The bane of the rag-gatherer is wood pulp. The talk of wood pulp to a ragman is worse than shaking a red rag at a bull. Rags are not necessary to paper now. Wood pulp has taken their place, and as a consequence the price of rags has dropped to something ridiculous. The profit in old fronto, is reduced to almost nothing. So much new iron has been found lying in the ground that it is hardly worth while to use the same metal twice. If a stove breaks, it is broken and at an end. It will hardly pay to melt the iron composing it and make it into another stove. As for clothes, the shody mills have knocked out the profit on these, for when new clothes can be bought for less than \$5 a suit, it takes a philosopher to decide whether to buy a new suit for \$5 or an old one for \$3.

A Victim of Wood Pulp.

A Victim of Wood Pulp. One of the oldest and best-known second-hand men in the city has control of the largest part of the Franklin Block, at Indiana avenue and California street. He says that he has been in the business for twenty years, having first begun it in 1874. He is the victim of wood pulp, and he points to his half-empty stores and re-marks, "Wood pulp's at the bottom of it all. Twenty years ago I had twenty-five teams going all over the State, collecting up old rags and iron and sich like. Now I have two men, and I don't go outside the city for a single thing. The price of rags is dropped clear down to the bottom, rags is dropped clear down to the bottom, and wood pulp is responsible for it all."

Neighbors around this man's stores will tell the curious that "he was mighty near a millionaire once. He had his own horse and carriage, and his servants to wait on him, too. I jest don's understand it, but his business seemed to go to the deatl and he ain't got much new." stand it, but his business seemed to go to the devil, and he ain't got much now."

The man himself, says; "You see, I held on too long. I had a great big stock, and prices for everything were way up. Then they went down a notch, but I held on. They went down another notch, and I still held on and fired some of the men; things kept on going down notches and they've been a-goin' down ever since. It's that confounded wood pulp that's responsible for the whole blamed business."

Shrinkage of the Business.

Shrinkage of the Business A short time ago the whole of the Franklin Block was occupied by the business carried on by this man. He still rents the block, but he only occupies three stories, the rest he sub-lets to other tenants. As it is at present, he has a shoe store, a stove and furniture store, a clothing and hat store and a tin and glassware store. He now has two men, who do the work formerly done by twenty-five. They go out through the alleys and by-ways of the city, starting early in the morning and working until late, and they never fail to come back with a load. The old way of paying cash for old rags or old clothing has been dispensed with by this man, and instead the wagon men give orders on the glass and tinware shop for the value of the stuff they buy. This plan has been of the stuff they out. This plan has been found to work admirably, and the dealer gets a profit both ways.

There are not less than two dozen dealers in second-hand goods of every description, who send out men with wagons to collect the stuff from houses. There are one or two who do business in a more formal way, and who write letters to the best families in the city seking them to be allowed the providers. letters to the best families in the city asking them to be allowed the privilege of taking away the old clothes and other refuse that has accumulated.

There are a number of men who go around and pay cash for everything they get. In most cases these men are work-

基本管理器 经工作协会

on that a better one can be picked up by the wayside.

O—LigigL D—Rags a a a numddd—Bottles." That is what it sounded like. It was meant for "Old rags and bottles," the English language. In uttering it napolis has a number of them, and be- even Ike, hardened as he must be to it been manufactured or that can be used around his throat grew tense and rigid again in the manufactures, that is al- and he looked like a man suffering from a fit. The spasm passed as the words passed away, and looking round on the startled reporter Ike said: "I guess I'll have to give it to 'em now, if I want to

pick up a load to-day."

For fully half an hour Ike kept up that starting call without any apparent effect. True, people looked at the wagon as it passed, and small boys mad jeering remarks at it; house-keepers looked at it dublously, and pollcemen glanced at it suspiciously; but for the first half-hour the noise had no effect in a business sense. Then a valling helind the wagen To a junkman, second-hand dealer or whatever he may be called, there is no such word as waste. There is nothing that can not be used. No man has anything in the way of clothes, rags.

gasped out.
"Why, cert," laconically replied 4ke,
"Where do you live?"
"Back here a few houses," replied the
girl, and following her direction, Ike
turned his horse around and pulled up
at the back gate of a house. "Come inside and see the fun," he said.

Making n Trade.

Making a Trade. The woman of the house (the "boss") was standing in the kitchen door. "I've

was standing in the kitchen door. I've got some old carpets you can have if ye want 'em," she said.
"Where are they?" asked Ike.
"Well, they're up in the garret. I've had 'em a long time, and my husband said as how there was no use keeping them hanging around all the time when I might as well have some money for 'em. If you think you'd like to buy 'em you can come upstairs and look at 'em."

Ike went up. On the way up the stairs the woman kept bragging about he old carpets, and telling the how much they cost when they were new, and how they could be sold again for carpets as to the garret and saw a pile of dirty old carpets, never of good quality, but now full of holes and fearfully soiled, he showed no surprise, asked no questions and began to bundle it up and haul it down stairs. There was a good deal of it, and Ike had to make two loads. He said not a word, but worked steadily on. Once the woman ventured to ask him, "What are you going to give me for it?" but Ike merely glanced at her and went on hauling down carpet. The last time he was in the garret he noticed two old hats lying on a shelf and pointed to them with an expressive gesture. The woman said, "Yes, you might as well take them along. I don't suppose Henry 'il ever wear 'em again."

Ike took them with him. He deposited all this stuff just outside the kitchen door. The woman waited for him the light was the contraction. to the garret and saw a pile of dirty old

Ike took them with him. He deposited all this stuff just outside the kitchen door. The woman waited for him. Ike went back into the kitchen and looked around as if looking for something. He pointed to a kettle with the handle broken. "That ain't much use I reckon," he said, and evidently seeing a sign of acquiesence in the woman's eye, although the reporter had seen no movement, he picked it off the stove and pitched it into the heap outside. The woman was about to ask him about the price she was to get for all this stuff, when Ike strode out to the wagon and returned with a pair of scales. They were ridiculously small, and when Ike were ridiculously small, and when Ike hitched the first bundle of carpet to them it tested them to their utmost capacity, and more, but Ike made no sign and more, but ike made no sign. He hitched everything on to his scales, and, when he had got through, he proceeded to bundle the stuff in the wagon. "Hold on," said the woman, "You don't know on," said the woman, "You don't ke whether I'm a-going to sell it to you.

"You asked me to buy it, didn't you?" aid Ike, with scorn in his voice, and then he finished carrying the stuff to the wagon. It was all loaded and the woman stood expectant. Ike drew out a leather pecketbook from his pocket and counted out some money. He went into the yard and placed it into the woman's outstretched hand. "Why, that's only 19 cents," she cried. "Well, did you expect \$19," retorted Ike, and almost before the woman could recover her senses the wagon was far up the alley, with Ike yelling at the top of his voice, "Old rags, bones and bottles." Ike turned shortly after this, and started in the direction of Irvington. On started in the direction of Irvington. On the way he picked up a lot of old bones at a meat shop and a lot of old bottles at various places. For the bones he bought a drink for the butcher, for the bottles he paid all the way from one to three cents for half a dozen. These he bought mostly from children who wanted the money for candy. He never commented on his purchases to the reporter, and when that individual venured to remark, "You got a pretty good bargain there," he was met with "A lot you know about bargains in this business, I guess."

A Purchase of Iron. The morning passed away with infinite dreariness. Ike seemed to have nothing to say, and his thoughts were unfathomable. Even when he was buying from a customer, his manner lost none of its gruffness, and he might have been

will advocate suffrage for women; it fur

ther indorsed any political party which recognized Gol in its platform and which admits the possibility that there is a place for the golden rule and the ten commandments in politics.

The Legislature of Indiana was asked to precide funds for scientific funds. to provide funds for scientific instructo provide runds for scientific instruc-tion in public schools upon the evils of intemperance. The use of cigarettes was condemned, and enforcement of laws prohibiting their sale was demanded. Humane societies and institutes for inebriates both received a hearty testimonial.

A resolution was also passed indorsing the State Suffrage Association in their test vote, which will be made at the November election by several hundred women. This association will hold its convention at Marion October 30-31. A resolution commending Governor Matthews, Mayor Denny and Superintendent Powell was not carried. A resolution was passed, calling on the authorities to suppress living pictures.

remain under their roof."

Kentucky's Women Commended.

Order was restored, the resolution was

passed, and the following was read:
"We commend the loyalty of the good
women of Kentucky in their recent con-

est against W. C. P. Breckinridge, in lefense of our standard of equal purity

for the sexes."
A part of the convention wished to

strike out Breckinridge's name, saying

that he is but one of many, as one del

tion was referred to the State officers is now said that the headquarters be continued.

Bloomington.

Bloomingdale.

Keenhan,

'ranklin

Superintendents Elected.

The following superintendents were

Health and Heredity-Dr. Eva Shepler,

Work Among Colored People-Mrs. Mc

School of Methods-Mary Hadley,

Sunday-School-Mrs. Nellie Dungar

Scientific Temperance Instruction—Miss Lodie E. Reed, Indianapolis.

Parliamentary Usage-Lenore Ayers,

Medal Contest-Mary E. Balch, Frank

ort. Literature--Mrs. Caroline Edgerton

Press-Mrs. Cornella Meadows, Evans-

ndianapolis. Railroad—Mrs. Libbie Candler, Rich

Flower Mission-Miss Josephine Grave,

Demorest Medal Contest.

Under the auspices of the Loyal Tem

perance Legion the Demorest medal con-test was held last night in Roberts Park church. The contestants were Minnie

charles, of Spiceland; Lottie Wands, of

Charles, of Spiceland; Lottle Wands, of Indianapolis; Mary Bayless, of Richmond; Grace Fetroe, of Franklin; Addie Cox, of Paoli; Neille Goodwin, of Rosedale, and Fannie McClintock, of Indianapolis. Miss Charles won the first prize. Miss Wands the second. Their percentages were even, and the two drew straws.

Some Financial Reports.

A Social Purity Meeting.

o-morrow afternoon at 2:30 at the home

Aurelius J. Joyce's Condition

Only by answering every requirement of an ideal baking powder has Dr. Price's secured and maintained its supremacy.

The Meridian W. C. T. U. will

The report of the Hadley Industria

School showed the following: Sales of

and the average price for old clothes as a suit.

In this city many of these things are brought back to their original use and sold to the poor. Old shoes are made over again. If the sole is good an upper is added, if the upper is good a sole is added. One second-hand dealer has a cobbler in his employ to work over the shoes, and it is said that if he gets a button-shoe with the buttonholes good, he can make a good shoe out of it. These shoes made over, water-tight and respectably blacked, can be bought for 50 cents a pair. The clothes that are bought are generally made over. If they are not too much worn they are sewed, cleaned and distributed among the second-hand clothes dealers. One dealer has a force of women engaged all the time in repairing clothes that are picked up by the ragmen in their rounds. a suit. Beer and the Bur Maid at the Fair When the question of the beer exhibit at the State Fair was reached, Mrs. Gougar arose and asked what ownership the women have in the building, that it is called theirs. A delegate volunteered the information that the women have no proprietary interest whatever in the

Disposition of the Goods.

That is a sample of how the refuse is collected and got into the second-hand

lealers' stores. Now about the profit. One of the largest dealers in the was asked about the prices that he

supposed to give for things, and the fol-lowing list was obtained: Rags, 65 cents a 100 pounds; eld iron, 25 cents a 100

pounds, copper, 5 cents a pound; shoes, 10 cents a pair; hats, 5 to 10 cents each;

old clothes, any price at which the owner will part with them; old stoves that are

and the average price for old clothes

city

RESIGNS THE SUPERINTENDENCY. Incidents of Mr. Carstensen's Sermon on the Ricketts Property.

The sermon preached by the Rev. G. A. Carstensen last Sunday touched on the purchase of the Ricketts property by the School Board. T. C. Moore was the agent of the seller. Mr. Moore hear the sermon, which was a criticism of the He resigned the superintendency of the Sunday-school of the church ency of the Sunday-school of the church. A member of the church said: "There was a little friction between Mr. Carstensen and Mr. Moore. Mr. Moore thought that the subject touched upon by the pastor had no place in the pulpit. Mr. Moore has been active in the work of the church and has been one of the ardent supporters of Mr. Carstensen. Every member of the church hopes that the trouble will blow over."

What Mr. Murphy Says. John W. Murphy, who is trustee for he Ricketts estate and a pillar in St. asked to-day if there was anything in the rumor that he was displeased with the sermon preached by the Rev. G. A. Carstensen and intended to withdraw

from the church, Mr. Murphy smiled from the church. Mr. Murphy smiled blandly as he replied:
"Do you refer to his real-estate sermon? I did not hear it. I was there last Sunday morning and put in my usual contribution. My position may be illustrated by a little anecdote. A nice old lady in Kentucky insisted upon her husband going to church with her to hear her new preacher. He went. On the way home she expected him to say something. Not a word. Finally she asked him what he thought about the sermon. The old man's reply came slowly. It was: 'Well, mother, I don't think he The old man's reply came slowly. was: 'Well, mother, I don't think meant any harm by it.'"

Changes in the Militia. The militia company at Oxford, Ind., Company E. Second Regiment, has been dismissed for failing to maintain a proper standard of efficiency. It has been ordered to return all State supplies. Several towns want to supply the vacancy made by the dismissal of this company.

Henry Aufderheide, second lieutenant
Company A, Second Regiment, Indianapoli
has resigned. An election has been ordere
Charles L. Nolan, of Bluffton, has resign
as captain of Company E, Fourth Regiment.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Race, 602 Bellefontaine, Robert A. and Harriet Meek, 267 Fletcher ve., girl. C. A. and Inez Taylor, 81 N. Rural, girl. John and Hattie Siltz, 187 Orange, girl. Charles and Celia Crosby, 278 English ave., Charles L. and Addie Lewis, 600 N. Illinois,

rille.
Social Purity—Mrs. Cowan, Frankfort.
Narcotics—Mrs. K. Loftin, 831 North
Tennessee street, Indianapolis.
Orphan's Homes, Homes for Homeless
Children and Charities—Mrs. Ida R.
Benham, Wabash.
Peace and Arbitration—Mrs. Alice V.
Mendenhall, Richmond.
Temperance and Labor—Mrs. Helen M.
Gougar, Lafayette.
Systematic Giving—Mrs. Mary Armstrong, Kokomo.
Evangelistic—Mrs. Louise M. Thompson, Bloomington; associate superintendent, Mother Trish, Warsaw.
Police Matron—Mrs. Anna Buchanan,
Indianapolis. boy.

Henry and Christina Swift, 263 S. East, boy.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Keith, 825 N. Pennsylvania, girl.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward O'Reilly, 705 N. Illi-Death Returns. Jesse Bell, 3 months, 44 Cora st., brain Hannah Cain, 3 years, 905 N. Capitol ave.,

old age. G. W. Beekly, 50 years, 36½ W. Washington, gangrene of foot and leg. Mary Cunningham, 19 years, city, laryngiis. Hermann Harmoning, 55 years, 445 N. East, mond.

Mercy—Mrs. Lou E. Rall, Huntington
Jail and Prison, and Minors—Mrs.
Ellen K. Denny, Vincennes.
Soldiers and Sailors—Mrs. Agnes J.
Perry, Goodland.
Unfermented Communion Wine—Mrs.
Ada Tuley, Irvington.
Sabbath Observance—Mrs. M. Denniss,
Bichmond. James Sanders, 49 years, 273 S. West, typhold Ralph Kline, 6 years, 631 N. West mucus Marriage Licenses. George W. Leighton and Minnie Elizabeth Richmond.
State and County Fairs—Mrs. Gertrude
Fulton, Portland.
Franchise—Mary Hay, Indianapolis.
Law and Statistics—Mrs. Anna Gunder
Marion.

Building Permits. Louis Pfafflin, addition to frame house, Michigan and Pine, \$500. Standard Oil Company, brick warehouse, standard Oil Company, brick warehouse, Lord and Pine, \$10,000. Charles Herdrick, frame house, 36 Cleveland Place, \$1,000. Hoss, frame house, Crown and Or

hard ave., \$500.
F. W. Ehret, repair frame house, 218 W. New York, \$50.
Mary Sheehan, 257 Bates, tear down brick yarehouse, \$20.
J. W. Pierce, lessee fruit stand, Kentucky ve. and Illinois, \$50.
Caroline Fielding, frame barn, S. State, 150. \$150.

Mary Lipp, addition to frame house, Yelser and Kennington, \$250.

James A. Low, frame shed, Stillwell and Madison ave., \$35.

Real Estate Transfers.

Olive Benedict to Matidia E. Caldwell,
lot 13, square 3, first section Lincoln
Park

Ella T. Nesmith to Frank H. Rupert,
lots 510 and 515, McCarty's eleventh
West Side addition

Wm. E. Mick et al. to Albert W.
Marshall, lot 72, Clark & Osgood's
first addition West Indianapolis.

George Kessler to William T. Long,
lot 24, Allen's second North addition
Wm. M. Carney to Philip J. Hauss,
lot 7, square 3, first section Lincoln Park
Peter Ohleyer, trustee, to same, same
Florence L. Rock to Mary K. Russell,
lot 4, Lewis & Co.'s Arsenal Hights
addition Real Estate Transfers. iot 4, Lewis & Co. 8 Arsenai Fights addition

John M. Judah to Mary S. Judah, part lot 1, square 44, original plat of city
Richard M. Thomson to Robert McDermott, lot 9, Alvord & Co.'s subdivision part Butler's second addi-John Rupp to Dora Richardson, small tract in Morris st.

Melville R. Surface to Mary J. Grover, lot 6, Manlove's subdivision part Dunlop's addition

Abble Converse to Joseph C. Schaf, trustee, part lots 11 and 12, square

Total transfers 13, consideration Three cans of the cheap baking pow ders are required to go as far as

THE BIDS ON BRIDGES. Commissioner Reinecke Explain

the Board's Course. The blds for two county bridges, one over Fleasant run in Irvington, and one over White river at First street, are given below. The county commissioners are not talkative in discussing the award, which was not to the lowest bidder, and their friends are resenting what they say are vague insinuations that some one has been bribed in the bridge business. The bids are as follows:

Canton Bridge Company. 16,014, 15,559, 15,072, 19,976, 17,878, 17,382, 15,608, 15,067, 14,976, 19,767, 14,320, Irvington Bridge—A, \$6,847; B, C, \$7,121; D, \$7,966; brick arches and

This company did not bid on piling, but in other respects followed plans and spec-ifications. Bid 13 is the one accepted on fron work for the bridge across White

building.
"But it was built for us, and it bears our name," said one delegate, with much feeling. "They must either refuse to put

any beer in there, or they must take our name off the place."

Many women claimed the floor at once, while the resolution condemning the State Fair Board was discussed. "They only put that beer there," said one at the top of her voice, "after the men over in the Horticultural Building had refused to let the beer exhibit, with its bar-maid many women disagreed with Mrs. Gougar on some of her points which she talked on during the morning. One delegate came to a prominent woman in the convention and said:

"Get her off the platform. She's a red rag to many of these women."

Mrs. Gougar remained.

Toledo Bridge Company. D. Sessley, Agent.

1rvington—(1-*95,00), (2-\$11,820), (3-\$0,800), (4-\$6,860), (5-\$6,975), (6-\$7,425), (7-\$752), (8-\$6,000), The bill complete for statified stone was \$5,600.

White River—(1-\$14,00), (2-\$15,000), (3-\$13,800), (4-14,720), (5-\$12,250), (6-\$12,962), (7-\$12,050), (8-\$12,962), (9-\$10,840), (10-\$11,662), (11-\$15,840), (12-\$17,386), (13-\$13,600), (14-\$14,800), (16-\$23,402), (17-\$28,386), (18-\$25,000).

The best bid for the new bridge with stratified stone was \$28,386. This company bid on its own specifications and not the plans made by the county engineer. This company offered to furnish the iron-work for \$25,000.

Youngstown Hridge Company.

that he is but one of many, as one delegate expressed it. But the majority of the speakers favored leaving the name in the resolution, and it stood.

At 12 much of the business of the convention was yet unfinished, and it was agreed to continue the session. Enough delegates promised to remain to transact business. Youngstown Bridge Company. Irvington-Superstructure only, \$2,035. River-Superstructure, two spans, 200 feet, 30-foot roadway, \$23,550. business.

After a long discussion the convention revoked its action of yesterday abolishing the State headquarters at 65% North Pennsylvania street, and the whole question was referred to the State officers. It Pittsburg Bridge Company.

River bridge, six bids on superstruct-ure, \$11,786, \$18,149, \$19,995, \$16,817, \$23,305, Irvington, superstructure, \$7,851; according to plans and specifications, \$9,126. River, 935 yards, \$14,984; according to River, 355 yards, \$14,584; according to plans and specifications, \$13,212 (no fillng). Pennsylvania Bridge Company. Irvington, steel joints, 50 by 50 feet,

River, steel joints, thirty-foot road-way, \$19,000; wood, \$13,000. H. C. Smith & Co. Irvington substructure, 34,985; \$13,985. (This bid was on stratified a The board decided to use oglitic.)

Samuel Robbins.

Substructure for—River, ton.

Masonry (stratified) per cubic
yard 450 457
Concretes, per cubic yard 450 457
Concretes, per cubic yard 70
cuting, per cubic yard 70
car cubic yard 25
car cubic yard 25

Fritz & Petro. Irvington — Substructure, stratified, stone work, \$5,135.75; excavation, \$239; on all, \$9,516.75.

Thomas Cummins. River-Substructure, stratified, \$11,624. Irvington-Substructure, \$6,393-on plans auditor's office.

Chicago Bridge Company. Irvington: 1 \$2,290, superstructure only, according to specifications on file. 2 \$10,375, sub and superstructure, as on

\$8,575. \$7,795, no filling. \$8,000, on timber foundation. \$6,700, on natural foundation. River: 1 \$19,280, thirty-foot roadway, steel oist superstructure.
2 \$17,200, thirty-foot roadway, wood oist superstructure. 3 \$13,900, 'twenty-foot roadway, stee

joist superstructure.

5 \$35,000, thirty-foot roadway, joist sub and superstructure.

6 \$33,700, thirty-foot roadway, joist sub and superstructure.

7 \$30,050, twenty-foot roadway, joist sub and superstructure.

8 \$29,500, twenty-foot roadway, joist sub and superstructure.

8 \$29,500, twenty-foot roadway, joist sub and superstructure.

8 \$29,500, twenty-foot roadway, joist sub and superstructure.

8 \$20,500, twenty-foot roadway, joist sub and superstructure.

8 \$20,500, twenty-foot roadway, joist sub and superstructure. joist sub and superstructure.

President Reinecke, of the Board of County Commissioners, in explanation of the bids, says: "Brown, Ketcham & Co. paid no attention whatever to the plans and specifications in the auditor's office, but made the bids on their own plans,

and specifications in the auditor's office, but made the bids on their own plans, and filled their own specifications. The capacity of their bridge is 27,000 pounds to the lineal foot. The Lafayette Bridge Company, the next best bidder, furnished a bridge of 30,000 pounds capacity to the lineal foot. The Canton Bridge Company gives a capacity of 42,000 pounds to the lineal foot, which we considered the best, and we bought it at \$32,000 complete. The Brown-Ketcham bridge was \$29,900 with the masonry much higher than either of the other two bids. The cost of the Lafayette bridge was \$34,022.

"Did you consider it necessary to have a bridge as strong as 42,000 pounds capacity to the lineal foot?"

"That's the same capacity of the Kentucky-avenue bridge, except that the First-street bridge will be one hundred feet shorter and six feet narrower, Otherwise it is the same as the Kentucky-avenue bridge."

"Did the Canton company foliow the county's plans and specifications?"

"They live up to the plans for the stone work, but not to the specifications for the superstructure. The fron work is somewhat heavier than our plans call for, but that is the case with all bidders. They conformed with the specifications as to the length and width of the bridge. The bid of Enos Hege for the river bridge complete, is \$16,847, with stratified stone, which is not the kind of stone ordered."

New china closets at Wm. L. Elder's. school snowed the following: Sales of farm products, \$847.44; expenses on farm, \$588.59; profit, \$258.85. Every county in the State except twelve has been canvassed, and \$4,368.47 raised. The value of the property is now estimated at \$16,300. The debt is yet \$3,254; accept. \$2,377.06. mated at \$15,300. The debt is yet \$3,254; assets, \$3,777.96.

The "Y" branch has \$25.97 on hand. The "Y" delegate to the national convention at Cleveland November 16 is Margaret I. Dickson, of Indianapolis; alternate, Miss Linnie Facemire, Terre Haute. to-morrow are rhoon at 2.50 at the none of Mrs. Millison, 455 Broadway, Mrs. Charlton Edholm will speak on the "Traffic in Girls." A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in social purity work. Aurelius J. Joyce rested better last night. Dr. Bryan, the attending physi-cian, said to-day that he hopes for Mr. Joyce's recovery. He says that the patient is not beyond danger.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

MEETING OF THE STATE COM-MITTEE WITH CANDIDATES.

Arrangements For the Harrison Meetings-Efforts To Carry Congressmen and the Legislature -Democrats Hear Reports.

The Republican State committee met this afternoon. The members came to-gether at the request of Chairman Gow-dy, who wished to know how the cam-paign is going. All the members of the committee were present, and several of the candidates for State office attended the conference. Secretary Seeds said the principal object of the meeting was to get information as to the contests in the congressional districts. The reports, it bers of the committee said before they went into the conference that there was not a congressional district in the Republicans did not have some

When the Democrats heard of the meeting, they at once came to the conclusion that the committee had been called together to discuss the advisability of taking William D. Owen, the candidate for Secretary of State, off the ticket. They heard later that there was no excuse for that sort of talk, and they then declared that the Republicans had become alarmed at the activity of the Democratic and that the committee had been called together in order that the "workers" might be instructed to put forth greate effort between this and the 7th of November.

Charles L. Henry, Republican nominee for Congress, will be in this county a portion of this week. On Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, he will speak at Broad Ripple. It has been arranged to run extra cars from this city. On the evening of that day he will speak at evening of that day he will speak a New Bethel, and on Friday evening is will speak at Ray and Church streets this city. Congressman Bynum spoke a Oakland this afternoon. To-night he will speak at Seventh and Yandes streets.

The Loyal Legion's Strength. The annual meeting of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of the State of Indiana, will

Commandery of the State of Indiana, will be held at the German Club house at Massachusetts avedue and Michigan street, Friday, October it. The report of the recorder of the order shows that ouring the year lourteen new members have been admitted. There have been six losses by death, one by transfer and one by resignation.

The meeting will be followed by an informal luncheon, after which Capt. George R. Peck, of the Kansas Commandery, will deliever a eulogy on Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas.

John E. Cleland will read a paper on "General Thomas and the Army of the Cumberiand from Chickamauga to Nash-ville." Chaplain Thomas 1 Van Horne, of Columbus, O., will foh w Captain Peck with an address of the personality of General Thomas, Personal recollections of Thomas are promised by Fred Knefler, George W. Parker, W. J. Richards, James S. Ostrander and H. C. Adams, Among the guests will be Gen. A. McCook, U. S. A.

Epworth League Mass-Meeting. A mass-meeting of the Epworth League of the city will be held Wednesday night at the California-street M. E. church, at California and North streets. A chorus of 12 voices has been drilling for several weeks. This promises to be the largest mass-meeting the local league has held. Several papers and speeches are on the program. The Good Citizenship movement will have a hearing. The Epworth League has manifested interest in the work.

Only good things are imitated, therefore be sure that you get the genuine Salvation Oil, it you want to cure your rheumatism.

ADVERTISEMENTS

All advertisements inserted under or dinary headings on the second and third pages of THE NEWS are charged for at the very low rate of one cent a word for

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE-Six-room re and barn. J. N. MILLIKAN & CO. FOR SALE OR TRADE - Large, stylis blooded road horse and surrey for lot nort address J 17. News. FOR SALE OR TRADE—One large Argand base-burner and one gas cook stove. WM. HAAG, 82 Massachusetts ave. FOR SALE OR TRADE—Stock of mil. goods and fixtures: will trade for propecity or country. Address H 5. care News. FOR SALE OR TRADE—One of the flour and feed stores in the city; good tion and good trade. Address F 16. New POR SALE OR TRADE—For stock of shees of grootes, six-room house; lot 68x185, a Crawfordsville. Call at 250 W. Washington st., city. st., city.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—General merchandle and good property, in good gas town; was city property es improved farm. D. E. THEC BALD. Charlottsville, Ind. FOR SALE OR TRADE—General merchandi and good property in good gas town; was city property or improved farm. D. E. THE BALD, Chariottesville, Ind.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

Tuneral services at residen fuesday, 10 a. m. Friends is (Ind.) papers please cop

Card of Thanks h to return our sincere and hearth our Triends and neighbors who dated us with their help and symp gour recent bereavement in the sur beisyed son and byother. Thom, ISAAC BURTON AND FAMILY.

In Memorium n memoriam of Mrs. Elizabeth Kaufmani d October 3, 1835. We miss thee from our home; We miss thy loving care; A place is vacant in our hearts Which never can be filled. BY HER DAUGHTERS.

FUNERAL NOTICES. L. O. R. M.—Members of Hiawatha Tribe O. 75, I. O. R. M., will meet at 86 N. Ississippi st., at 2 o'clock, Wednesday, Oc-ber 10, to attend the funeral of our late ather, G. Traub. By order CH. MARTIN, Sachem.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS. UNERAL DIRECTORS— KREGELO & WHITSETT. Telephone nu r on ited from eard-board directory; to und only in regular exchange book, 564. only in regular exchange book, CHAS. T. WHITSETT, Su

MONUMENTS. MONUMENTS AUG. DIENER, 243 E. Wash ONUMENTS-Montments at lowest prices M. H. FARRELL, 208 W. Washington st.

SOCIETY AND CLUB MEETINGS. OCIETY-I. O. R. M. Stated meeting of Hia-wath Tribe. No. 75, Tuesday evening, Octo-er S. Business of importance. R. E. HOPKINS, C. of P. SOCIETY—Oriental Lodge, No. 5'90, F. and A. M. Stated meeting and work in the first degree this (Tuesday) evening, 17:30 o'clock. CHAS. A. NOCOLI, W. M. HOWARD KIMBALL, Secretary.

BOCIETY—Capital City Lodge, No. 312, F and A. M. Special meeting this (Tuesday evening, October 9, at 7:30 o'clock, for work in third degree, Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. W. W. THICKSTEN, W. M. TOM ODDY, Secretary. SOCIETY—Attention, Regular meeting Unio Soldiers Mutual League this (Tuesday) ever ing, Full attendance requested, All old so COCIETY - Attention, Sir Knights Rape Commandery, No. 1, K. T. Stated conclave in Masonic Temple this (Tuesday) evening, a

VESTAL W. WOODWARD, Em. Com. JACOB W. SMITH, Recorder. SOCIETY - Regular meeting of Meridian Lodge, No. 489, I. O. O. F., Wednesday evening, October 10, 1894. Work in the second degree. Visitors welcome. Members are re-quested to be present. H. C. OSBORNE, Per. Sec.

SOCIETY—Indianapolis Raliroad Council, (National Union Regular meeting this (Pay) evening, September 14, at 8 o'clock in hall of the Iron Hall Block, in the Circ Visiting friends welcome. WM. N. SPRINGER, Secretary.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-Rock cigar 5c. ANTED - Horse for feed; light work

WANTED-Fine waten repairing at Crane's, 82 E. Washington at. VANTED-Horse for keeping; light work, Address B 16, care News. WANTED—Now is your chance; cabinets only \$1 dozen. BENNETT'S. ANTED—To trade for violin and violoncello, Address M 12, care News. ANTED-Have your carriage and buggy tire re-set, 50c, 50 Kentucky ave.

WANTED - Diamonus and fine pewelry at CRANE'S 82 E. Washington st. WANTED—Rooms to clean or cooking by the day. Address F 17, News office. WANTED-Cash for Elm lumber at hoop fac-tory. PATTERSON & BUSBY. WANTED-Highest prices paid for furniture, carpets, etc. 129 W. Washington st. WANTED-100,000 feet of elm, linn and syc more logs. UDELL WORKS, N. Indianapole

VANTED—To see, MRS. JACKMAN, physician for women. 413 E. Washington st. Tel

WANTED - To buy one counter and two show - cases, second - hand. W. H. CORBA-LEY, 43 Vance Block. VANTED—Vacant fots or equity in residence well located; will pay cash. ANDREWS, toom 50 Baldwin Block. WANTED—Indianapolis National Bank depos-its and Consumers' Gas Trust stock. NEW-TON TODD, 7 Ingalis Block. WANTED—Gardeners, I have manure thirty-six horses for sale at livery by Superior st. CHARLES W. SHEETS.

WANTED—Man and wife or ladies to occupy front room with grate, or two connecting rooms; use of kitchen, 75 W. North st.

WANTED—A promoter or hustler, to assist in a manufacturing enterprise; second to none; see proprietor, 50½ S. Illinois st.

WANTED—I have a client that wants seven to nine-room house, horthern section, will pay cash. ANDREWS, room 50 Baldwin Block.

VANTED-Everybody to know that MRS. DUNCAN & STEPHENS'S is the place to et the best millinery for the least money. 73 Ilinois st. Mrs. Pelleman's old stand.

WANTED—Persons to go to Ireland, England and Scotland at \$10. FRENZEL BROS. Foreign Exchange and Passage Agency, No. 2 W. Washington st. WANTED.-Horses to pasture; also to feed, now and during winter. On Pressly farm, best of payture, shelter and feed; pricey rea-sonable, under care of reliable men. Address CHENOWITH & CARSON, 18 Boston Block WANTED-4100 reward offered for any case of pimples that can not be cured with payd's Face Ointment, the great beautifier; old by all druggists; trial size, 50 cents; if our druggist has not got if, have him get it by you. DANIEL STEWART, wholesale sent, Indianapolis.

WANTED-Everybody to know that we draw foreign exchange on all the principal Chies of the Old Country, and send money to any point in Europe at the lowest rates.

FRENZEL BROS.,

Foreign Exchange and Passage Agency,
No. 2 W. Washington at.

(Merchante National Bank.)

WANTED-PENALE HELP. WANTED-Tim-I-Mingo cigar.

WANTED - Dishwasher. Room 7 Windso WANTED-A good cook at once. 179 N. Ala WANTED-Girl for general housework. WANTED-Dining-room girl, imm E. Market st. WANTED-Good girl for general housework 24 E. Ohio st. WANTED Good girl for general housework 435 N. Capitol ave. WANTED-Good German girl ridian st. References. WANTED—One girl for housework, nurse girl. 238 E. Ohio. WANTED — Experienced dining-room Room 7 Windsor Hotel, WANTED-Girl for general housework; sma family, 492 College ave. WANTED-Tailoress to work on pants. Apply 161/2 E. Washington st. ply 161/2 E, Washington WANTED—Girl for general hous man preferred, 453 Park ave. WANTED-Girl to do general housework small family, 711 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—A tailoress on coats, 56½ N. nois st., second floor, Room 5. WANTED—Girl or middle-aged lady; no ing or ironing, 80 S. Mississippi st. WANTED-A girl for general housework; other need apply. 274 E. Merrill st. WANTED-First-class waist hand, MISS DU RAN'S, 27 and 28 Sentinel Building. WANTED—Tailoress on pants; none but experienced need apply. 20% Kentucky ave. WANTED-Girl for general housework; small family; good pay. 985 N. Pennsylvania. WANTED-Feathers renovated, bought and sold. 116 Massachusetts ave. B. F. DUBOIS.

WANTED-Woman in small family; leaverity; wages \$3. Inquire Room 25, above Laurie's store. WANTED—Competent nurse for two condren, three and five years old. No. 515 dren, three and five years old. No. 515 N.
Pennsylvania st.
WANTED—First-class waist trimmer. Apply
before 9 a. m. at dressmaking office, fifth
floor, NEW YORK STORE. WANTED-Have your teeth fixed at cost at DENTAL COLLEGE, Ohio and Delaware. Open for patients Tuesday next.

WANTED—Ten experienced salesiadies at the FAMOUS CLOAK HOUSE, 52 N. Illinois; none need apply but experienced hands. WANTED — Saleshady to solicit city trade; must have good appearance and first-class reference. Call on L. ADAIR, room 1 News Building, at 2 p. m.

WANTED—Experienced German girl to do general housework; small family; good wages; reference required, Call morning or night, 496 N. Pennsylvania st.

WANTED—You to enter the day or night session INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS UNI-VFRSITY, When Building; elevator, Pre-emi-nently the best in every respect. Call. WANTED-Ladies, if you wish employment at your homes, send self-addressed envelope for our descriptive circular, and commence work at once; good wages paid. The ALFRED KNITTING COMPANY, Winthrop, Mass. WANTED—Dress-cutting and sewing school.
Ladles, we teach you to cut and make every garment worm by women and children.
Our tallor system cuts all the intest golf and tourist capes, fancy sleeves, etc. EMMA EDWARDS, 163 S. East st.

WANTED — Attend night school at the SHORTHAND TRAINING SCHOOL (Incorporated). Tuition only \$3 per month. Three teachers; individual instruction. Room 49 Thorpe Block, \$7 E. Market st. S. H. EAST, Manager; A. A. BOWSER, Principal; MARY I. BURKE, Assistant.

SHORTHAND TRAINING SCHOOL (Incorporated). Tuition only \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per month. Three teachers; individual instruction. Room 49 Thorpe Block, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ E. Market st. S. H. EAST, Manager; A. A. BOWSER, Principal; MARY J. BURKE, Assistant.

WANTED—Attend a school that makes a speciality of shorthand. To-day is the day of specialists. We accept only a limited number of students, only those capable of learning shorthand, and thoroughly train them for high-grade work. We are prepared to do court, law or conventional reporting and all lines of shorthand and typewriting work. SHORT-HAND TRAINING SCHOOL (Incorporated), \$\frac{3}{2}\$ E. Market st.

Thursday, and he has been doing that kind of work for twenty-eight years. Opportunity comes seldom to study the art under a master. Write for particulars, or visit, the IN-DIANAPOLIS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. Agency for the best shorthand manual in existence. Monument Place. Telephone 1528. WANTED—it you will take the time to investigate you will be convinced that the SHORTHAND TRAINING SCHOOL (Incorporated) is the best place to acquire a thorough and practical knowledge of shorthand. We make a specialty of court, law and conventional reporting and all lines of shorthand work, giving our students the advantage of real practical work. We offer a typewriter with each scholarship, 49 Thorpe Block, 81 E. Market st. S. H. EAST, Manager, A. A. BOWSER, Principal; MARY J. BURKE, Assistant.

SITUATION WANTED—General housework; good girl. 142 Blake st.

SITUATION WANTED-Position as druggist competent man. Address X 15, care News. SITUATION WANTED-By stenographer, for practice only, Inquire Room 25, above Lau-SITUATION WANTED—Collecting or similar work to do mornings or evenings. Address L 14, care News. L 14, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—By cook; washing or troining, or all work; reliable woman. Inquire Room 26, above Laurie's store.

SITUATION WANTED—By two good dining-room girls. EXCHANGE. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 75% E. Washington.

SITUATION WANTED—Clerical work; experienced young man; best reference; low salary. Address I. 15, care News. SITUATION WANTED—Stationary engineer; can give references; will work on small salary. Address H, 129 N. Delaware st. SITUATION WANTED - First-class won cook, for hote? restaurant or saloon. Ro 22, corner Alabama and Wushington sts. SITUATION WANTED-By a lady, writing to do at home; eight years' experience as stenographer and typewriter. Address 8 15, STITIATION WANTED — Steady place in boarding-house or private family; good rec-ommendations furnished. Call or address 60 Rhode Island st.

SITUATION WANTED—In store or office by young man of eighteen; am well acquainted with city; can give the best of reference. Call or address room 56 Lombard Building. AGENTS WANTED — Industrial insurance agents. 95 Lombard Building. AGENTS WANTED—We want agents. Investigate this. II S. Pennsylvania st.

AGENTS WANTED—Gentlemen or ladies, for a fast selling article; large profits. Room 36 Journal Building. Journal Building.

AGENTS WANTED—Men and women; the newest and most practical book; just ready; sold on installments. Write for full particulars to CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, subscription department, 152 Fifth ave., New York city.

STORAGE Of all kinds at CHARLES E. SHOVER'S, 180 E. Wabash st. STORAGE—The Union Transfer and Storage Company is the oldest, largest, safest and cleanest storage house in the city. Corner E. Ohio st. and Res Line tracks. (The old Dickson stand.)

STRAYED OR STOLLEN-White but pup, li-cense 2,375 on collar. Return to 654 N. Me-ridian st. Reward. STRAYED — Large, red cow, with tip of horns sawed off. Return to JOHN LAN-DERS, 273 N. Pennsylvania st.

WANTED HELP-MEN-BOYS. ANTED-Tish-i-mingo cigar, WANTED-Reger's havana se.

WANTED - Industrial insurance agents, Lombard Building, Lombard Building.
WANTED—Two painters, with ladders. Corner East and Vermont sts. WANTED—Four good men to sell a new ar-ticle; good pay. 75 Hudson et.
WANTED—Active, energetic solicitor. MOORE & FERGUSON, 54 Baldwin Block. VANTED-Dental College will be open Tuer day, September 18; dental work at cost. WANTED-Men for the greatest seller or earth; 500 per cent, profit, 67 W. Georgia st ANTED - One wood carver. CUMBER-LAND FURNITURE COMPANY, Cumberland, Ind.

WANTED—To loan money on watches and diamonds; fair dealing and private. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

WANTED—Partner in the manufacture of a washing powder; superior to any on the market. 404 E. Michigan st.

WANTED—To loan money on furniture, pl-anes, horses, wagons, etc., without removal. Soom 5, 11½ N. Meridian st. WANTED-Think of it, only \$5 for thre months night school NATIONAL BUSI NESS COLLEGE, Yohn Block. ESS COLLEGE, Youn Block.

VANTED—Everybody to know that ÖLSEN,

122 Kentucky ave., makes all kinds of eleators, steam, electric or hand power, WANTED—Salesman to sell our hardwar specialties in Indiana. WEYBURN (COMPANY, 30 W. Randolph st., Chicago, II WANTED—A young man of experience to work in the real estate business; will make very favorable contract. Address N 15, News WANTED—Are you unemployed? Will you work for \$18 per week? Man in country town referred. J. R. GAY, 58 Fifth ave., Chicago VANTED-It you are a Catholic, unemployed and will work for \$18 per week, write MAC ONNELL BROS., 11 Franklin st., Boston

WANTED-Salesmen or agents; good pay sell-ing pants to order, \$3; suits, \$15; shirts, \$1. HUNTER TAILORING COMPANY, Cincin-lati, O. nati, O.

WANTED—Free, "Inventor's Friend, or Success With Patents." 100 pages; 60 illustrations. If mailed 6c. JOSEPH MINTURN, Patent Attorney. 18½ N. Meridian. VANTED-You to enter the day or night session INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS UNI session INDIANAPOLIS HUSINESS UNI-VERSITY, When Bullding; elevator, Pre-emi-lently the best in every respect. Call.
WANTED—Experienced salesmen on commis-sion; fine lines of oils and greases; specialties for drug trade; fine side line. Address the EAGLE REFINING COMPANY, Cleveland,

NANTED—You to attend school and prepare to become a teacher, bookkeeper or stenog-apher. We can assist you to a good position, pectal low rates. NATIONAL BUSINESS OLLEGE, Yohn Block. ANTED-Salesmen to ler; we put up our goods in glass rollings; \$60 month and expenses, or commission HICAGO BAKING POWDER COMPANY. Van Buren st., Chicago.

Morse Building, New York.

WANTED—We have graduates in almost every large business house in finis city. We can assist you to a good position, besides give you employment to make expenses while attending school. Private instruction under capable teachers, Investigate the NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Yohn Block. WANTED - Christian Endeavorers to

WANTED—Young man of good presence good penman, quick, willing to take pos for one year or more in office of large W ington-st. house to do general office v wait on customers and assist in stenogr and typewriting; hours 8 a. m to 6 p. m., 1:30 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.; low salary to begin state age and give references. Address it care News.

SHORTHAND TRAINING SCHOOL (neceptacles). Tuition only \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per month. Three teachers; individual instruction. Room 49 Thorpes Block, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ E. Market st. S. H. EAST. Manager: A. A. BOWSER, Principal; MARY J. BURKE, Assistant.

WANTED—Attend a school that makes a speciality of shorthand. To-day is the day of specialists. We accept only a limited number of students, only those capable of learning shorthand, and thoroughly train them for highgrade work. We are prepared to do court, law or conventional reporting and all lines of shorthand and typewriting work. SHORTHAND TRAINING SCHOOL (Incorporated), \$\frac{3}{2}\$ E. Market st.

WANTED—Ladies, there is only one bona-fide expert court reporter teaching shorthand in this section. He will report Christian Endeavorers' convention, commencing next Thursday, and he has been doing that kind of the court of t POLIS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Monu-ment Place.

OST-Diamond ring, four stones; reward. 849 N. Pennsylvania st. LOST-Bull terrier; white; female. Return 16 Fayette st. Reward. LOST-Gold, engraved ring; inside marke G. B. to B. W. Liberal reward, 653 E. Seenth st. Fletcher's Bank.

LOST-Pocketbook, containing three \$100 bills.

Please return to H. C. BAKER, care Mr.
Reynolds, Stock Yards Hotel, and receive re-

LOST-Lady's green, enamel watch, with chain and two charms. Return same to BELLE HAMILTON, English's Hotel, and re-ceive liberal reward. LOST—Lady's tan pocket-book, in Ninth st., between Central ave, and Ruckle; contained #11 in money, prescriptions and an address. Return to drug store corner Ninth and Central ave, Reward. ave. Reward.

LOST—Between Washington and Tenth, black, steel bead bag—contents, gloves, knife, key, gold, glasses, pocketbook with \$3 or \$4; bring to \$3 S. Alabama or 556 E. Washington and get reward and thanks. C. ZIMMERMAN.

FOR TRADE.

OR TRADE-Brood mare for surrey, 316 S. West. OR TRADÉ—Eighty-acre farm, coal land, for lots. A 16, care News. FOR TRADE—New Densmore typewriter for second-hand office safe or desk. Address S 16 FOR TRADE Large, stylish, blooded road horse and phaeton for lot north. Address 1 17, News. FOR TRADE — Two new, first-class rental properties, renting \$23 month (no incum-brance), for farm, ten to eighteen miles from Indianapolis. Address F 15, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE. ..
BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: Partner in a good-paying business; \$500 cash, balance of time. Address D 16, care News.

HISINE'S CHANCE—The right man with \$30 to invest can control splendid paying busiess in Indianapolis that will pay \$1,000 a year avestigation wanted. Address K 16, care lews. News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Half interest in estab-lished and increasing office business; \$259 cash required, balance can be paid from profits of business; rare chance for active, steady, reliable man. Address C 16, care News. remaile man. Address C 15, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—We make a specialty of handling established and known business openings, hotels, drug stores, dry goods, boarding-houses, saloons, grocery stores, shoes, etc., bought after investigation, for cash. ANDREWS INVESTMENT AGENCY, room 50 Baldwin Block.

REMOVAL-Moses, Optician, to No. 54 E. Market st. Repairing and occulist's prescrip-tions executed on shortest notice.

TO LET-OFFICES AND STORES. TO LET-An old-established grocery store North and Douglass. TO LET-Store-room, 28 S. Illinois st. DYER & RASSMANN, 31 Circle st. TO LET-Office and sleeping rooms AD. HERETH, 82 E. Washington st. TO LET-Desk room, Lombard Building; use of telephone; \$10. Address C 16, News. TO LET-Do you want store-room? Possibly you will find what you want on our list. SPANN & CO., 88 E. Market.

TO LET-Five connecting offices, opposite postofice; second floor; separately or all five. HENRY D. PIERCE, 18½ N. Meridian st. TO LET-Choice suite corner offices, in Bald-win Block; electric elevator, open grate fires everything modern, REID BROS., Agents.

TO LET-Unfurnished rooms. 174 E. North st. PO LET-Unfurnished front room, 105 N. Me O LET—Four or five unfurnished rooms. 172 TO LET-Furnished and TO LET-Furnished rooms; 664 N. Pennsylvania st.

TO LET-Now is your chance; cabinets \$1 dozen. BENNETT'S. O LET-Newly furnished alcove room, with board. 142 N. Illinois st. O LET-Two furnished rooms; keeping, 13 S. Mississippi. TO LET-Front office, first floor, front; News Building. Inquire at The News office. O LET-Two nicely furnished rooms for gen tleman, on electric line. 134 Shelby st. TO LET-Two furnished rooms, with bath; gentlemen preferred, 100 N. Mississippl. O LET-Front room, furnished or un-furnished, on first floor. Call 173 Broadway. O LET-Two nice rooms with two large closets, on first floor; gas. 25 Ellsworth st. O LET-Five unfurnished rooms, nicely arranged for housekeeping, 256 Christian ave. News.

TO LET-Three 'urnished rooms; housekeeping; ground floor; central. Address T 15, News. TO LET-Two or three unfurnished

Street.

TO LET-Room, down town; private family ladies or gentlemen; bath. Address Y 10 TO LET-Furnished front room, with alcove to two gentlemen, in private family. 278 N. East st.

TO LET—To respectable gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms; \$4 to \$8 month. 79 W. TO LET—Large furnished front room; all new; every modern convenience. 59 N. Illinois st. C. E. CARTER. TO LET-Furnished and unfurnished alcove rooms, with use of dining-room and kitchen. 133 W. Michigan st.

TO LET-Three unfurnished rooms, first floor; housekeeping. 236 E. Vermont. Gas. Inquire 235 E. Vermont.

TO LET-Three desirable, down-stairs rooms; both gases. Northwest corner Bright and Vermont sts. No children. Vermont sts. No children.

TO LET—Large front room, weil furnished,
to one or two gentlemen, with board; private family; bath. 233 E. New York st. TO LET-Doffrable suite of rooms; light in three directions; one and one-half squares from Denison. HENRY D. PIERCE, 18½ N. Meridian st.

Meridian st.

TO LET—Finest offices and sleeping rooms in city, Cordova, Lorraine, Franklin buildings; all modern conveniences. DYER & RASS-MAN, 31 Circle. MAN, 31 Circle.

TO LET—For rent and boarding signs of all kinds, 5 cents each. CHANCE-MATTHEWS PRINTING-COMPANY, 107 E. Washington st., opposite court-house.

TO LET—One, two or three beautiful rooms to the court of the court

TO LET—Society, lodge or school rooms; suitable also for manufacturing purposes; on second and third floors, over 130 and 132 E. Maryland st.; also large and commodious building in rear for similar purposes; low rent and long lease given. A. METZGER, Odd Fellows Block. FINANCIAL. LOANS-\$1,600 private funds. Apply 51 N. Illi-

LOANS-On furniture. 2½ W. Washington, Circle st.

LOANS-6 per cent.; any amount. E. W.
HOOVER, 88 N. Pennsylvania st. LOANS-Money to loan. HADLEY & FAY, removed to 401/2 E. Washington st. LOANS-\$2,500 special funds; 6 per cent. D. W. COFFIN, 42 Lombard Building. LOANS-Money to loan. J. H. AUFDER-HEIDE, room 18, 53 N. Pennsylvania. LOANS — On watches and diamonds; large amounts a specialty. Room 24 Ingalls Block. LOANS-Money on first mortgage at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. T. C. MOORE & CO., 54 Baldwin Block. LOANS-Made reasonable on city property and farms. UNION TRUST COMPANY, 68 E. Market st. LOANS-Money on farms and city property; terms reasonable. THOS. C, DAY & CO., 72 E. Market st.

E. Market st.

LOANS—We have plenty of 6 per cent. money
to loan on Indiana farms. C. N. WILLIAMS & CQ., Crawfordsville, Ind. LOANS—On furniture, personal property, etc.; best terms and confidential; if you need money, send me your address and I will call on you. Address postoffice box 23, city. LOANS—To loan, money in any amount, in sums of \$200 to \$5,000 on very easy terms; low rates; no delay; ean accommodate you the same day that apply; loans on city or farms. C. W. GORSUCH, 15 Virginia ave. LOANS-Money to loan; a large sum of home funds left in our care to be loaned in sums of \$100 to \$1,000 and upward at lowest rates of interest; can furnish money same day you apply; pay back when you please. A. METZ-GER AGENCY. 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

LOANS-Wanted on Indianapolis real estate or Marion county farms; lowest rates; no de-lay; in large or small amounts, for short or LOANS—Borrowers will do well to call on us before going elsewhere if they desire to make a loan; money in any sums at the lowest possible rates; no delay. FRENZEL BROS., No. 3 W. Washington st. (Merchants' National Bank.)

LOANS—
Snotd you need
Should you need
Money on household goods,
Money on planes, horses and wagons,
Money on available security,
Money to pay rent,
Money to increase ousiness,
Money to pay taxes,
Money to pay lebts,
Money for private purposes
Money for any purpose whatsoever,
At lowest rates, the same day,
Then call at 250 E. Ohio st.

LOANS-CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, 11½ N. Meridian st., room 5. est rates in the city; business strictly confi-

CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, 11½ N. Meridian st., room 5. First stairway on the east side of N. Meridian st., near Washington, up-stairs.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS To loan in sums of \$10, \$15, \$20, \$30, \$50, \$100, \$200, or any amount, on

FURNITURE, PIANOS, ORGANS, STOVE FIXTURES, ETC., At rates which honest people can afford to pay. The property to remain in your undisturbed possession.

EVERYBODY WHO WANTS MONEY, CALL AND SEE US.

We are just as happy to make you a 310 loan as one for \$150. We will give you plenty time to pay the money back. In fact, you can make the payments to suit yourself. Every payment so made reduces the cost of carrying the loan. We give you the full amount of money you ask for; no charges taken out in advance. The transaction is sure to be private. Do not fail to see us and get our rates.

INDIANAPOLIS MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY, Room 10, 87 E. Market St.

TO LET-Tish-i-mingo cigs

LET-SPANN & CO., SS E. Market LET-See list. C. E. COFFIN & CO.

TO LET-Houses in all parts of the city. C. F. SAYLES. TO LET-279 N. East, new house; all TO LET-Three nice rooms for hou TO LET-131 N. Alabama; good repair, Inquire O LET-Nice house and yard; four Inquire 280 E. Ohio. TO LET-Cottage, 168 Douglass; four rooms; natural gas. Call 166. TO LET-See list at 96 E. Market, ground floor. GREGORY & APPEL TO LET-Three rooms, up-stairs; natural gas; \$7. Inquire 477 E. Vermont st. TO LET-See list at HADLEY & FAY'S, removed to 40% E. Washington st. TO LET.-House of nine rooms. 131 N. Alabama st. Inquire 640 N. Illinois. TO LET-Two rooms and summer kitchen cellar and natural gas. Inquire 232 Fulton st. TO LET-Five rooms; natural gas; Virginia ave. C. W. OAKES, No. 77 E. Market st. TO LET-Modern, eight-room dwelling, 12 E. Michigan st. DYER & RASSMANN, 31 Cir-le st.

TO LET—Desirable cottage, 185 St. Mary st., \$22,50 per month. JOHN WOCHER, Aetna TO LET-House, eight rooms; gases: down town; good neighborhood. Apply 294 E. Market st. TO LET-Moving, furniture and piano wag-ons. S. P. HAMILTON, 11 S. Alabama st. Telephone 785.

TO LET-Do you want to rent a house? If so, please examine our list. SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market st,

TO LET-221 Cellege ave.; all modern conveniences, inquire GEORGE J. HAMMEL, 110 Massachusetts ave.

TO LET-House of four rooms, natural gas and all conveniences. 197 W. Vermont st. Inquire 59 Ellaworth st. TO LET-Corner New York and West, seven-room house, opposite park; \$20, SAMUEL HARRIS, 274 W. New York. TO LET-Residence, 230 N. Delaware; nin rooms; modern improvements; elegant location. Inquire 234 N. Delaware st. TO LET Seven-room house, down town; desirable neighborhood; both gases; 177 Capitol ave., north. Inquire 81 W. Vermont.

TO LET A first-class down town residence, close to Roberts Park church, eleven rooms, for \$50 a month. M. ARBUCKLE, 60 E. Market.

TO LET-104 Walcott st.; cellar, well and cistern; sewer connection; cement walks, etc.; \$10 a month, H. H. BEVILLE, 2½ W. Washington. TO LET-221 College ave., new ten-room house, with all modern improvements. In-quire G. J. HAMMEL, 110 and 112 Massa-chusetts ave.

TO LET—Seven rooms and bath; city water; cement walks; down town; 55 Dearborn st., orth side. W. M. HAAG, Druggist, 82 Mas-

TO LET-Nos. 95 and 97 W. Thirteenth st.; each seven rooms; newly papered and painted throughout; furnace, city water, etc.; only \$13 a month each. A. METZGER AGENCY, Odd Fellows Block. TO LET-451 and 453 N. Mississippi st.; eight sts., four rooms each; only \$8.50. A. METZ-GER AGENCY, Odd Fellows Block.

TO LET-Money to loan; a large sum of home funds left in our care to be loaned in sums of \$100 to \$1,000 and upward at lowest rates of interest; can furnish money same day you apply; pay back when you please. A. METZ-GER AGENCY. 6 Odd Fellows Hall. TO LET-N. Alabama st ..

341 Fletcher ave. 10 W
Elegant suites of rooms in the Stewart Block, corner Ohio and Illinois.
CHARLES W. GORSUCH,
15 Virginia ave.

LOANS-6 per cent. SMOCK & RICHARD-SON, 22 N. Delaware st. LOANS-On jewelry, clothing and other valuables. 57 W. Washington. LOANS-On furniture and personal property; lowest rates. 48 Board of Trade, LOANS—On furniture, pianos, horses, vehicles, etc.; business confidential. 2½ W. Washing-LOANS-A large sum of private funds to loan.
Apply to GEORGE SEIDENSTICKER, room
35 When Block. LOANS-If you want a private loan, money at once, call on ROBERT MARTINDALE & CO., 84 E. Market st. LOANS-6 per cent.; money on improved real estate. (No loans made outside of this city.) SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market.

LOANS—Money to loan on household goods and personal property. Room 50 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington. LOANS—At 6 per cent.; private want money promptly, see LODGE, 89 Lombard Building. LOANS—Also buy small short-time, first mort-gage notes, secured by Marion county real estate. Room 24 Ingalls Block. LOANS-Money, promptly, on Indianapolis real estate; favorable terms; reasonable fees. C. S. WARBURTON, Lombard Building.

LOANS—Sums of \$500 and over C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 E. Market st. LOANS—Made promptly.

Money now ready. No commission,
The LOMBARD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Nos. 97 and 98 Lombard Build-

LOANS-6 per cent. mency, with privilege of prepayment semi-annually; loans made on improved real estate in this city only, in loans of not less than \$1,000; no delay; reasonable fees. SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market. LOANS — The LOMBARD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Nos. 97 and 98 Lombard Building wants competent agents in every town in the State; money now ready to loan. CHARLES MAGUIRE, President. E. P.

SECURITY MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY, any amount at any time, and each amount, no matter how small, lowers the cost of carrying the loan. The goods are held in your posseseasily understood. No publicity, for our pa trons don't want it. Established to conduct a

> LOWEST RATES. STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

LOANS MADE ON SHORT NOTICE.
Money loaned on furniture, planos, lot wagons, store fixtures, warehouse receipts all kinds of personal property in any am from \$10 upward, the property is remained by the property of personal property in any am from \$10 upward, the property is oremained. your undisturbed possession. We also Joan money on watches and dia.nonds. You can pay back the money it weekly or monthly installments, and have the cost reduced proportionally. If you owe a balance on your furniture or plano, we will pay the same for you and carry it as long as you desire. No charges taken out in advance. Call and see us before going elsewhere.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY, Room 18 Insurance Block, Northeast corner Market and Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE-Tish-I-Mingo eigar. FOR SALE - Safety bicycle; pneu

FOR SALE-Barber furniture, splendid bargains. 29 Circle, FOR SALE—Bicycle; \$1 a week, 29 Lorrain Building, Washington and Tennessee. HORNTON.

ments. PEARS.

FOR SALE—Center city, an flour and feed store; will bear Address V 15, News. FOR SALE—Decker Bros.' piano, \$15; \$5 payments. PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE, \$2 and FOR SALE—Drug store; small stock; must sell; owner has other business. Apply ZIMMER'S, 82 E. Washington st. FOR SALE—Wanted: Fou to remember the OLSEN, 122 Kentucky ave., builds all kin of machinery. Repairing a specialty. FOR SALE—A drug store, centrally on good terms; reason for selling ousiness. Address K 13, care News. FOR SALE—Fine fruit and candy store; bes location in city; will sell reasonable; rea son, sickness. Address W 7, care News. FOR SALE—Furniture, all kinds; also, one 22-gallon kettle. ANDERSON'S STORAGE FOR SALE—Strike. ANDERSON'S STORAGE
22-gallon kettle. ANDERSON'S STORAGE
HOUSE, corner Hosbrook and Cedar sts.

FOR SALE—Money to toan on watener, diamonds and all kinds of personal property.

Room 5, 11½ N. Meridian st., second floor. FOR SALE—Dr. Watt's Magnetic Blood Puri fier; best medicine on earth for all blood liver and kidney troubles. 66½ N. Pennsylva-nia st., room L.

FOR SALE—Township trustees and school boards will find everything needed for the school room, of the best quality and lowest price, at BAKER & THORNTON'S, 38 S. Meridian st. Meridian st.

FOR SALE—Norway maples, Carolina poplars, catalpas, soft maples, grapes, strawberry, blackberry, raspberry plants, pear, cherry, peach, quince, plum, strubbery; examinastock. PAGE, corner Ohle and Alabama. FOR SALE—Venetian blinds.

Dumb waiters,
Sliding fly-screens.

Building reper. Sliding fly-screens.
Building paper.
JOSH ZIMMERMAN, 20 S. Alabama.

FOR SALE—We can save you from 25 to 49 per cent, on letter copying books, order books, shipping books, stenographers books, blank books, printed stationery and other office supplies. BAKER & THORNTON, 38 S. Meridian 81. FOR SALE—
All advertisements inserted under ordinary headings on this page of The News are charged for at the very low rate of 1 cent a word for each day. No advertisement received for less than 10 cents. When blank or dash lines are used these are 8 cents a line. One and two-cent postage stamps will be received in payment of orders by mail.

FOR SALE—The type on which The News has been printed is now for sale. If you want a bargain, call at The News office at once.

TYPE - TYPE - TYPE - TYPE - TYPE FOR SALE-MINION. NONPAREIL AND AGATE TYPE. STANDS, CASES. COMPOSING STICKS ALL IN GOOD CONDITION CHEAP. CALL AT THE NEWS

TYPE - TYPE - TYPE - TYPE - TYPE

Three car-loads of high-grade bedroom suites, lought at 30 per cent. on the dollar from the lands of a receiver. 75 bedroom suites will be sold at ... \$45 00 150 bedroom suites will be sold at ... 20 00 155 bedroom suites will be sold at ... 15 00 155 bedroom suites will be sold at ... 15 00 156 bedroom suites will be sold at ... 10 0 15 bedroom suites will be sold at 10 00
We also have a full line of parlor suites,
rockers, lounges, mattresses, and everything
in the furniture line
BARGAIN STORE,
79 W. Washington st.

CARPETS.

Eight nice brussels carpets, almost new.
Twenty ingrain carpets, almost new.
We also have full line of carpets in roll.
Don't fail to get the prices.
We have a lot of straw matting at 3c a yard;
also a lot of nice remnants of carpet from five
yards to fifteen yards in a piece. We can
cover your floor from \$1,50 to \$5 that would
cost you double elsewhere.
See our stock of lace and chenilic curtains.
We can sell you shades at 10c each.

\$40 base-burners will be sold at \$25 base-burners will be sold at See our large line of gas stoves.
20 stoves will be sold at
510 stoves will be sold at
88 stoves will be sold at
\$5 stoves will be sold at

COOK STOVES.

e our line of beds, chairs, springs, beds and wardrobes, both new and

We have five floors filled with choice, me-dium-price new goods, and the largest line of bargains in second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, and everything on earth for housekeep-

This store is a branch of the World's Pair store. You can make a selection of whatever you want at the World's Fair and we will take your old goods in exchange for what you select at the Fair. CURITY MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY, 3 Remember, we buy, sell and exchange ho hold furniture of all kinds. We also take goods as first payment on new goods. BARGAIN STORE, TO W. Washington st.

What have you around the house that you are not using? We will give you something you need for it.

If your bed-lounge don't suft you, exchange for a folding bed. If your stove is too small, exchange it for a larger one.

If your baby is too large for that carriage, exchange it for a child's bed.

If you have anything that looks shabby about the house, exchange it for the latest and something nice. You can make your selection at the World's Fair.

Come and consult us about any exchange you desire to make. We are able to satisfy your wants. Remember, we pay best cash price for secber, we pay best cash price for goods of all kinds. BARGAIN STORE, 79 W. Washington st. Opposite the Park Theater,

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. OR SALE-Jersey cow and helfer, \$25 Engli FOR SALE-Entire household outfit, at 112 N. opposite postoffice. POR SALE-Radiant Home, large-size heat ing stove. 192 Buchanan. FOR SALE—Complete office outfits at BAKER & THORNTON'S, 28 S. Meridian. FOR SALE-Wilson sawing machine the worn, \$7, 67 S. Pennsylvania FOR SALE-Fancy pigeons. Second south Thirtieth and N. Meridian sts. OR SALE-Bakery and confectionery; location. Address box 194, Knightstown POR SALE-Good grocery; North; old. established corner; \$760. Address K 15, car OR SALE-Drug store, invoice or lump: location for a doctor. Address Y 15, FOR SALE-Caligraph, stand and care; cheap. COMSTOCK & COONSE, 199 S. FOR SALE—Spectacles and cye-glasses fit scientifically at Optician LANDO'S, 42 Market st, FOR SALE-Two good square plan each; easy payments, WULSCHNER FOR SALE-Our light-weight cas, pants mus go; come in and make au offer. MILES, 2 FOR SALE—Money to lean on watch diamonds; fair dealing and private 24 Ingalls Block. FOR SALE—Bicycle, pneumatic Planet; No. condition; \$30 if sold this week. Address : 5, care News. FOR SALE-Musical instruments on payments, CARLIN & LENNOX, 31 E. Market st., op-posite Journal Building. FOR SALE-Best roller process flour, guaran-teed, 42.75 per barrel. C. H. and E. H. SCHRADER, 452 Virginia ave. FOR SALE—One second-hand or forty-six gallons, with natural ments, cheap. 52 Virginia ave.

FOR SALE—A few fine upright planos; short time rented; great barkains; easy terms. WULSCHNER, opposite postoffice.

FOR SALE—Complete lines of goods for schools in stock at all times; primary aids for teachers at BAKER & THORNTON'S, 38 S. Meridian st. Meridian st.
 FOR SALE—Newgarden's parrot; finest one in the city; same can be seen at 4 o'clock, dally, 117 N. East st.; this parrot is in best of health and fine talker. FOR SALE—Newgarden's parrot; finest one in the city; same can be seen at 4 o'clock, daily, 117 N. East st.; this parrot is in best of health and fine talker. of health and fine talker.

FOR SALE—Private sale of parlor, slittingroom, dining-room, bedroom, hall and kitchen
furniture, including carpets, rugs, book-cases,
fine range, etc. Call between 9 and 12 a. m.
372 N. Capitol ave.

FOR SALE—

To Ireland, England and Scotland,
FRENZEL BROS,
Foreign Exchange and Steamship Agency,
No. 3 W. Washington st. No. 3 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Four Remingtons, five Caligraph
and two Smith Premiers; several of thes
machines are like new; we are constantly dis
placing other typewriters with the Densmore
and it will pay you to see us if you want second-hand typewriter; we rent typewriters
DENSMORE TYPETWITTER COMPANY, 2
E. Market. Telephone 1549.

FOR SALE—German Lung Tonic stops a cough, cures asthma and grippe. PEA SON'S CUT-PRICE DRUG STORE, 44 V ginta ave.. near Washington st.

FOR SALE— PIANOS. BARGAINS, BARGAINS. Chickering plano, \$60; reduced from \$85. PIANOS. BARGAINS, BARGAINS. Chickering plano, \$60; reduced from \$55. Gale piano, \$35; reduced from \$50. Gilbert plano, \$40; reduced from \$55. Gilbert plano, \$40; reduced from \$55. Decker Bros. plano, \$175; reduced from \$165. Terms, \$10 cash and from \$10 \$50 \$5 a mo If you want a bargain, come before they one.

FOR SALE-HORSES AND VEHICLES FOR SALE-Gravel team at 208 S. Meridian

FOR SALE—Gentle family horse, cheap, 863 N. Delaware st. FOR SALE - Pony, phaeton and harness cheap. 232 N. Noble. FOR SALE—A good grovery wagon, cheap, AL SMITH, 265 S. Illinois st. FOR SALE - First-class family horse; per-fectly gentle; sound. 268 College ave. FOR SALE-Second-hand top buggy, cl newly painted, 67 S. Pennsylvania st. FOR SALE-Wanted: Horses to winter. W. T. LONG'S stables, E. Wabash st age nine, \$18; three buggles; your price.

FOR SALE—Large stock delivery and milk wagons, A. H. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 68 S. Pennsylvania st. FOR SALE—407 W. Second, good-sized broke bay horse; good driver; sound; \$20, for \$15; buggies, delivery wagons, FOR SALE—Repaint your old buggy for \$1. Haag's carriage black; use no other. WM. HAAG'S PHARMACY. 82 Massachusetts ave. FOR SALE—All Fair buggies and surreys to be closed out cheap for cash or good notes. A. H. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 68 S. Penn-sylvania st. sylvania st.
FOR SALE—Selling out at cost, fine lap robes, horse blankets, oiled coats, pony and borse covers, harness cheap for cash or payments. 183 E. Washington st.

FOR SALE-Funeral cars, landaus, coupe rockaways, phaetons; our make; new second-hand; cheap. ROBBINS & CO., \$2 i Georgia at. Repairing solicited. Georgia St. Repairing solicitou.

FOR SALE—Trotters, pacers, rondsters, geldings, fillies and colts, at public sale, Ostober II, 1894, consisting of Viking No. 1845, Harloss No. 13,437, Erlando Boy No. 21,44, Willow Brock Queen and thirty head of otter good ones belonging to E. A. Olleman estate, at Olleman's farm, fifteen miles southwest of indianapolis, on Brocklyn road, M. A. WOOLLEN, Assignee, Commercial Club Building.

FOR SALE—

FOR SALE—
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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT—MRS. DR. RILLIS, Astrologer, room 6 Ryan Block. Indiana ave.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Frivate detective TAMIS
N. STEVENS, 50½ S. Illinois; confidential.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Wanted: You to know that OLSEN, in Kentucky ave., saves you one big profit; he retails bolts at wholesale prices. ANNOUNCEMENT—Benjamin Booth, expert accountant; books and accounts of any description investigated, adjusted and balanced; thirty years' experience. \$2% E. Washington st., room 18.

at., room 18.

ANNOUNCEMENT—
All advertisements inserted under ordinary headings on this page of The News are charged for at the very low rate of 1 cent a word for each day. No advertisement received to less than 19 cents. When blank or dash lines are used these are 5 sents a line. One and two-cent postage stamps will be received in payment of orders by mail.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION-A. L. HUNT, Auctioneer. 192 E. Washington st.

AUCTION - L. N. PERRY, Auctioneer, 43
Baldwin Block. AUCTION—Sale merchant tailoring goo will sell, commencing Thursday, Octob-1894, at 16 o'clock a. m., at my new roon E. Washington st., about 1,00 yards of cassimeres, cheviots, worsteda, etc., etc., are all first-class goods, from one of our nerchant tailoring houses in the city, stock consists in part of suitings, overcoal terms, pants patterns, coat and vest pattern, etc., etc. M. SOLOMON. Auctioneer.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE-Now's your time; ninesh REAL ESTATE - Modern, six-room house some cash, rest \$6.25 week, 123 Highlar REAL ESTATE-By owner, four-room hous-nine squares of center, cheap, Address 16, News. REAL ESTATE-Tenants furnished for you vacant property, at BULLOCK'S AGENCE REAL ESTATE - Six-room residence and barn; must sell. J. N. MILLIKAN & CO. 23 S. Pennsylvania st.

REAL ESTATE—Two six-room Indianapolis, on payments; & CO., 26 W. Washington. REAL ESTATE-Cheap, if taken at once, seven-room cottage, No. 5 Camp st. Inquire 24 Camp st., or 27 N. Capitol ave. REAL ESTATE Elegant corner lot, north by owner, 46,150, suitable for business of residence, cheap. Address J 18, News. REAL ESTATE—Fire, lightning, eyclone, as explosion and life insurance. HADLEY FAY, removed to 40% E. Washington at. RFAL ESTATE—Wanted: Everybody to knot that OLSEN, 122 Kentucky ave., carries full line of shafting, pulleys and hangers. REAL ESTATE—206 Ash St., near Seventi, nine rooms and bath; satistactory terms. W. E. STEVENSON, sole agent, 74 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE-Small, unlacumbered property to sell at bargain, or trade for incumbered property. HORACE MCKAY, 2% N. REAL ESTATE—For Sale: Ware-house and office; splendid location for jobbing; flour and feed; scales; stable in rear on tract, Ad-dress W 15, News. REAL ESTATE—A comfortable home, hear steetric line; gas; city water; fruit; will take small farm this county in trade, 72 Les at., West indiagapolis, REAL ESTATE—Lots for sale on weekly pay-ments in Prospect st., E. Washington st. and in Brinkman Hill addition. BRADLEY a DENNY, 26 N. Delaware. REAL ESTATE—Seven-room nouse in N. Mis-sissippi st.; bath-room; well and cistern; cel-lar cemented; barn; a bargain. BOECKLING & CO., 25 Journal Building.

REAL ESTATE-N. Meridian, 45 feet; as phait paid; subject to 81,200 school loan and sewer assessment; want 5900 for equity worth 81,800. Address A 12, care News. REAL ESTATE \$300 cash, balance \$4.36 per week, will buy a new, double frame house of ten rooms; gas; southeast; owner leaving city; price \$1,550. J. S. CRUSE, 22 E. Market. REAL ESTATE—Five-room cottage, north-east; well; cisters; natural gas; \$100 cash, balance monthly payments; see it and make an offer. BOECKLING & CO., 26 Journal Building. Building.

REAL ESTATE—Investme t; good, new, rental property, near Massachusetts ave. station and clifford ave.; now paying it per cent.; will do better; terms reasonable. C. F. SAYLES.

SAYLES.
BUILDING AND LOAN—We have a limited amount of full-paid stock for sale; new plan; investigate. The GOVERNMENT BUILDING AND LOAN INSTITUTION, il Journal Building. H. E. ROSE, Segretary. REAL ESTATE—The large and commodous brick house, No. 250 N. Pennsylvania g. fourteen rooms, with all conveniences; both kinds of gas; water, bath and furnace; large brick barn. Inquire JOHN C. WRIGHT, Room I Wright Block. REAL ESTATE—Money to loan; a large sum of home funds left in our care to be loaned in sums of \$100 to \$1,000 and upward at lowest rates of interest; can furnish money same day you apply; pay back when you please. A METZGER AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall. REAL ESTATE-Woodruff Place, new, elegant, strictly modern cottage; ten rooms; reception hall; front and side verandas; register in every room; grates and mantels; plate and decorative glass; cement walks; atractive yards; barn; only \$5,500; heavy discount; below cost, C. F. SAYLES,

REAL ESTATE—
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REAL ESTATE-We positively have some great bargains.
CHAS. W. GORSUCH.
15 Virginia ave.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS BUILDING AND LOAN — EQUITABLE, Vance Block, has money to loan; no waiting BUILDING AND LOAN-The AETNA AS-SOCIATION has money to loan; on com-mission. H. KIMBALL, Secretary, S. E. Mar-ket st. BUILDING AND LOAN—The German American Building Association is removing its effices to No. 100 N. Delaware st., corner Ohio st. Onio st.

BUILDING AND LOAN-Money now ready to
loan.

HARTFORD SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT COMPANY. JOHN M. SPANN,
Secretary, 86 E. Market. BUILDING AND LOAN-The LOMBARD has money to loan Nos, 97 and 98 Lombard Building. CHARLES MAGUIRE, President. E. P. THOMPSON, Secretary.

BUILDING AND LOAN—Building and loan agents wanted in every town in the State; write for terms; money to loan. Address S. W. MERCER, suite 40 Vance Block. BIOCK.

BUILDING AND LOAN—A limited amount of prepald stock for sale; money to loan. THE WORLD BUILDING AND LOAN INVESTMENT COMPANY. BVEREET WAGNER,

Secretary.

BUILDING AND LOAN-\$14 per month in plan No. 2 will pay for a loan of \$1,000 in the German American Building Association. Why pay more? Money ready now. No. 10 Boston Block. BUILDING AND LOAN—We have money to loan upon which you are required to pay only 25 cents a week on each 190. Apply at once the MUTILAL HOME AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, 72 E. Market st. BUILDING AND LOAN-The PROVIDENT SAVING, LOAN AND INVESTMENT ASSO-

BUILDING AND LOAN — EASTERN SAVING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION meets every
Saturday night at 76 F. Washington St. (Klemeyer's cigar store). New series opens October
6, 1894. Borrowers wented. Stares 2206, dues
55 cents. WM. KIEMEYER, President.
O. F. FRENZEL, Treasurer.
CONRAD MUELLER, Secretary.

NOTICE-Now is your chance; cabinets only \$1 dozen. BENNETT'S.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED EVERT AFTERNOON, EX-CEPT SUNDAY, AT THE NEWS BUILDING.

No. 32 West Washington street. ared at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind.,

want advertisements one cent a word griton; nothing less than ten words Such advertisements must be handed clock to secure publication that day, dvertisements vary in price, accord-me and position. No advertisement is editorial matter. Contributions for which pay is expected should be marked with the price. The editor can not node-take to return rejected manuscripts. Contributors should preserve copies. All communications should be signed with the name of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Anonymous communications can not be noticed. The News is served by carriers in Indianapolis and neighboring towns at 10 cents a week. Orders for delivery can be sent by post; or through telephone No. 161. Where delivery treeslage, please report immediately to the

mail, postage prepaid, the charge is 10 weekly or it yearly, payable in advance, a data when the subscription expires is co on the wrapper of each paper, common copies mailed free on application, postage on a single copy in a wrapper is all drafts, checks and postoffice orders to the order of, and address all com-

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS. Yelephone calls: as.....673 Business office.....163

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1894.

CITY PARKS. In another column we print a paper on "City Parks," by Mr. Thomas C. Perry, chief engineer of the L. E. & W. railroad. It was written for the Engineering Club of this city. We commend it to our readers, to those who have simply a general Interest in this very vital question, and to those who have an especial interest. It discusses the subject with a thoroughness, a sympathy and a clearness that must go far to awaken increasing interest. It is, besides, most valuable for its comparative statements, showing us what the great cities of the world, and what the greater and smaller cities of our own country have done and are do-

ing in the way of parks. We might say, possibly, that Indianapolis would do well to imitate Boston's plan, the underlying fdea of which is the equisition of park area, leaving its gradual development for the future. Be this as it may, we commend this paper for its admirable presentation of the whole park idea and its application to our own needs. It shows us where we what we trust is a determination on the part of some of our earnest citizens to look upon the present as the accepted time to establish the beginning of a park system in Indianapolis.

The paper refers briefly to the land hereabouts best adapted for park purposes. It speaks of the tract lying between Central avenue and Fall creek, stretching north to the Fair grounds, thus utilizing the water way which must ented much the same idea. The sug-

we can have must be based. ish thing. Some will look upon it as per- ceived, is due to any political party? Others will see in it a scheme of extrava-

given over until the uttermost element from malice. It was from the constitu- ders of a political committee? He has Mr. Brice and the other statesmen who tion of men. There are progressive men and conservative men. We shall find the same thing with reference to this park question. It remains for those among us, people, are employes of the people. They slow, but if the people are true to themwho make up the element that is to be found in every city that carries forward the city, to lay hold of this thing and stay with it until it is realized.

We have no fear as to the success of the movement, if it shall be earnestly be- see absolutely no defense for this political lieved that the vital time is now and the assessment. Expounded at length it vital effort is now. If the awakening in- still remains that the men in the employ terest in the subject now apparent be al- of the people are the servants of the lowed to result in nothing, the reaction will put us so far back that in years to ple's work, and that an administration come, when a demand is made to revive which says to them you must pay 1 the subject, the opportunity will have and 2 per cent, into the treasury of the gone to realize it. With a settled deter- Democratic and the Republican party is mination to secure a park system here, exercising compulsion. The administrawith a long pull, a strong pull and a pull tion, by the law, has the power to apaltogether to realize that determination, point. The notice of assessment and the Indianapolis will take a great step forward.

LYMAN TRUMBULL AND THE

POPULISTS It was announced the other day that Lyman Trumbull, one of the most dis- refuse to pay would be in bad odor, and days ago to Lord Thring, Mr. uished citizens of Illinois, and a man at slight or no provocation would be nolitical record has been a most dropped. ereditable one, had gone over to the Pepulists. Mr. Trumbull has always hesitate to oppose, and to leave his party system pure and simple, robbing men of country." Commenting approvingly on when he believed it to be wrong. Con- the money that they are supposed hon- this utterance, the London Spectator vinced that it was wrong on many public questions he became a Democrat, their service to the people. Every emafter having halted for a time in the ploye who yields to this is not wise. Liberal Republican camp, No one has There ought to be a conference and union ever questioned his integrity, sincerity, participated in by every city employe and system is this. It is not in the interest ability or courage. He has been a faith- a resolution to resist to the last penny ful public servant and a good citizen.

Mr. Trumbull represents, in one sense. In the discharge of the men who make a large class. There are many men who have no sympathy whatever with the Popular theories, or with the insane attacks y we property, who, nevertheless, be stamped out or it is to of liquor by a public body on which we

feel that the power of organized and grow like devil-grass, entangling the hight as to threaten the stability of enormous aggregate of city salaries a American institutions. It is easily pos- great corruption fund to be "milked" by sible to exaggerate the danger, but it the Democratic and Republican parties would be foolish to shut our eyes to it. No one can deny that the lobby is a great and growing evil. It is only too clear that our lawmakers-State and national-are open to influences which honest, patriotic men should indignantly refute. This is admitted-admitted because it can not be dealed. So it is not the part of the toilers of the land against

corporations and wealthy men. Is it not time that the corruptionists should understand the situation? It is easy to denounce socialism and anarchism-for both are detestable-but is it not well to inquire what makes anarchists and socialists? They do not come by chance. On the contrary, they ich man who abuses the power which his wealth gives him, every corporation which buys a judge or corrupts a legislator, helps to make men bitter against the established order. We commend this thought to the minds of the comfortable classes who can see nothing wrong in the social order so long as they can live softly.

OUR CITY SPOILS SYSTEM.

The remarkable statement of Controlle Trusler, upon some of the phases of which we have already commented, concerning the assessment of city employes for political purposes deserves further consideration - consideration which shall go so much further as to stop this Tammany style of degrading public offices and head off once and for all this violation of the spirit of the city charter. Among Mr. Trusler's expressions is the following:

All appointive offices are political of fices, and the people who get them should pay for them. I do not mean by that that the persons who are appointed to offices should take up the publi time to engage in politics. They must earn their money, and after they have given a good day's work for a good day's pay their time is their own.

Mr. Trusler says that because the of fices are political offices the incumbents | Senate of the United States faithfully should pay for them. Pay what? Evidently he means a toll, or blackmail, or assessment to the various political par- zealous efforts in their behalf. There is ties. But why should they pay in the after all a limit to senatorial arrogance present state of affairs to the Democratic party? It is the Republican party's representatives who are in power, not the Democratic. The law compels are, It gives us points of comparison, the Republican representatives to divide living in an atmosphere saturated with It should go far toward strengthening the appointments equally between Democrats and Republicans in the police and fire departments. Manifestly the Demoerats so appointed are not beholden to the Democratic party, nor, indeed, to the pit from which they were digged. the Republican party, but to the law. But when they go home they find them We very well know that if the law did not so specify the Republican party The people whom they have outraged and would make a clean sweep of every Democrat in the service.

be park ground for us if we ever have a lican administration to appoint Demopark, Mr. A. H. Snow yesterday pre- cratic firemen and policemen, and con- has been so far removed from the people versely a Democratic administration to makes the change in the atmosphere gestions are similar. As to Mr. Perry's appoint Republican firemen and police- only the more noticeable and unpleasant. suggestion we shall present from him men, if there is any payment due it is Senatorial courtesy will no longer shield man with a statement of the ad- due to the law or to the people who him. His colleagues, on whom he has vantages of the plan he proposes. It make the law. But if payment is due been accustomed to rely for support, are seems to us in a general way to be the to the people in the case of those place- far away. The maid-servant explanation great working plan or underlying idea holders whose politics do not agree with of Wall-street operations excites irrevupon which the only park system that the party in power, is not payment event and disconcerting hilarity. The equally due to the people from those Washington Post does not travel very And to this whole subject we would add whose politics agree with that of the far outside of the District of Columbia. the earnest word that now is the accept- | party in power? For how does the party | So the man has to stand on his ed time. We must push for the founda- get into power but by election at the merits, and when he has no merits he is tion of a park system now. We should hands of the people? Who pays the sal- likely to shrink from "the responsibilinot longer delay it. It will be met by all ary of these men? The people. By ties of an active, exciting political sorts of objection, simply because there what sort of reasoning can Mr. Trusler struggle." are men of different temperaments. It find, then, that an assessment of 1 and Here, then, is a way in which the will be sneered at as a fantastic and fool- 2- per cent., according to amounts re- Senate; even under the present arrange-

taining wholly to the realm of luxuries. But, assuming that he has a course of ter is in the hands of the people. They reasoning, is he fair on his own prop- can not, it is true, act directly, but their sance, and we shall have multifarious osition to make these people pay, when influence can, nevertheless, make itself opposition and obstruction. On the other he says they must earn their salary by felt. In the present case it is universally hand, we shall have some earnest sup- doing a good day's work for it to the recognized that Mr. McPherson is not a port. This is the course of things. It is people's interest? After that their time | fit man to make laws for a great people. the history of the park movement and of is their own, he says. Is he not, then, It has been proved that he was a busy every other movement in every city that | making them pay for their own time? contemplates a pushing forward of the What right has he got to do this? No which was largely dependent upon concity as a whole to a better condition of more right than he has to compel them, gressional action. Even while the tariff after they have given their good day's bill was pending, he-or his son-bought Men's memories are short. We may, per- work to the people, to take the time through the agency of his cook, sugar haps, have forgotten in the brief two or which he now says is their own and de- trust certificates upon which, it is fair to three years that have elapsed what stub- vote it to the party. Manifestly, he can assume, he realized a neat profit. And born opposition met the beginning of our not make a man do this. Therefore, now he goes home and finds that the street improvements all along the line. holding his salary, he collects the 1 and Every sort of obstruction was resorted 2 per cent. in obedience to orders from election. to, and no effort to stop the improvement his party committee. What right has he got to collect from a man's salary paid in it was exhausted. And this was not by the people a centain sum on the or-

> orders. The men in office are servants of the are paid by the people. If they are paid 1 or 2 per cent. too much, the salaries should be correspondingly cut down and that amount be retained in the city treasury. There is, in short, so far as we can people, paid by the people to do the peo-

collection of this assessment by the city controller means to every man assessed that if he does not pay he will fall from grace, and to fall from grace and fall from place is not a far drop. It is very

The whole thing is a gross and outrageous misuse of public opportunity. It the sole chance of escape from the presan a man who had the courage of his is Tammany's abuse of city administra- ent miserable and almost contemptible ons. An old Republican, he did not tion so far as it goes. It is the spoils estly to be entitled to by the value of says: any such attempt as this. We will guar-

orporate wealth has reached such a whole face of city affairs and making the as each shall have the opportunity to do the service for itself and for the other.

M' PHERSON AND SENATORIAL

REFORM. In the swirl of affidavits with which this unfortunate but unoffending community has recently been engulfed, and amid the surprising that there is a prejudice on | wails over an industrial distress which is almost wholly imaginary there is danger that really important events may be overlooked or at least not sufficiently emphasized. One such event happened on Saturday last in the State of New Jersey. Of course we refer to the letter of Senator McPherson, in which he declines to be a candidate for re-election to the distinguished body of which he, has been grow out of favoring conditions. Every so long a member. He announces his abdication thus:

For a period of eighteen years I hav served the people of New Jersey in the Senate of the United States faithfully and diligently and with all my ability For the last four years the sessions hav been almost continuous, and the strain upon me physically has been quite as great as I can bear, and I can not as the responsibilities of an active exciting political struggle, which the sit uation in New Jersey seems to make necessary to insure complete success.

The first thing that will suggest itsel most people is that this letter is exremely valuable as a precedent. With a few slight modifications, chiefly as to the length of term and the name of the State, it would serve perfectly as a model for other gentlemen who have also served the people "faithfully and diligently," and who are unwilling to "assume the re sponsibilities of an active, exciting political struggle." It is to be hoped that Messrs, Gorman, Brice and Smith will carefully preserve this letter and that they will use it when, happily for the country, their terms expire.

It is most encouraging that the first sugar Senator who is called upon to face his constituents can not do it. Mr. Mc Pherson indeed makes the most of the eighteen years during which he has "served the people of New Jersey in the and diligently," but he dare not claim the fitting reward for his unselfish and and complacency. And it is to this point that we would direct special attention When the statesmen are in Washingon surrounded by all the trappings of office 'courtesy," reading the mischievous and misinformed Washington Post, and swelling with pride over their own great ness, it is not surprising that they forge selves in a very different environment betrayed have no respect for a United States Senator unless he, as an individ-So, therefore, since it is the law made | ual, is worthy of respect. The faithless by the people which compels a Repub- public servant is sure to meet with chilly reception. The very fact that he

ment, can be reformed. The whole matspeculator in securities, the value of conditions are not favorable for his re-

This, then, is the business of the peo ple. They must set to work to create unfavorable conditions for Mr. Gorman and no more right to do this than on his own | have sacrificed public interests to their own private welfare. In this way the Senate can be reformed. The process is selves, the work can be done. They must not forget their wrongs, or allow themselves to be deceived by bad logic or be guiled by specious promises. The Senate surely needs purging. When the men whose presence in that body make reform a necessity, themselves begin to recognize that reform is inevitable, they will not be slow to follow the McPherson

> It is said that Morton will attack the Democratic hosts with a double-barrel weapon.

Caesar Hill has crossed the Rubicon The Democratic party of New York needs a large-sized committee of ways

and means.

Mr. Gladstone believes that the true so lution of the problem of regulating the sale of intoxicants is to be found in the well understood that a man who should Gothenburg system. In a letter a few Gladstone wrote: "For many years I have been strongly of opinion that the principle of selling liquors for the public profit only offered predicament, which is a disgrace to the

The more one considers the principle underlying the Gothenburg system, the more strongly one becomes convinced that it is the only hopeful line to follow. of the community that those who liquor should make a profit out of sale, and so have a direct material And we do not suppose there is any one who will not hope that he has at last found a political environment which suits him.

And we do not suppose there is any one antee that city employes so acting will be supported by the public; that they will not be discharged from office; that attempt to overawe them will rather result in the discharge of the men who make in the discharge of the men who make the public body, for, eliminating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale. But if the public is that they will not be discharged from office; that attempt to overawe them will rather result in the discharge of the men who make the sale. But if the public body, for, eliminating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale. But if the public bedy, for leave the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, and so have a direct material interest in stimulating the sale, a

place special reliance is worth mentioning. Under the most approved plan not only would the barman have no interest in selling liquor, but he would be given a direct interest to sell non-intoxicants. Hence his selling faculties would be all alive in the matter of non-intoxicants, comparatively asleep as regards whe, beer and spirits.

Not the least of the good things belonging to the Gothenburg system is the absence of any attempt to make a new crime out of the consumption of alcohol. All forms of prohibition rest at last on the assumption that it is wicked per se to drink a glass of beer. But this assumption, to put it no higher, affronts the common sense of the people at large, and hence prohibition mever really wins the public confidence; and when an atterint is made to enforce it, never gets the multiple consulers on the stde. For telipt is made to enforce it, never gets ter...pt is made to enforce it, never gets the public conscience on its side. Faratics may say what they like, but you can not get people to look upon a man who sells brandy in a prohibited area as if he were a burglar. The Gothenburg system, on the other hand, merely asserts that it is necessary to prevent liquor being pushed upon the people by these who have a pecuniary interest it. hose who have a pecuniary interest so doing. It does not condemn the drinking of a glass of beer, but merely says that it is not safe, considering the moral effects of excess in the matter of to allow unrestrained competi-liquor selling. The Gothenburg stirs, then, no furious controversies as to the morality, or immorality, of the use of intoxicants. It leaves them ntirely alone, and turns solely to the practical question of seeing that no one, is persuaded into taking liquor by the arts of the salesman—arts which, it may remarked are not non-existent beause they are not visible. High license and local option have

had advantageous results in some parts of our country in checking the sale of liquor. But they do not offer a comolete solution of the problem. The Gothenburg system is, we believe, the best practicable scheme so far devised to control and discourage the sale of intoxicants. We should like to see an honest trial of it made in an American State or community.

What has become of the affidavit cam-

In discussing the tariff, our Republican morning contemporary is simply. great when it gets to talking about 'pauper products.'

Senator Voorhees continues his labors n the interest of the Republican party.

He is doing great work. Judge Gaynor has not strengthened nimself in the least with the better element of the Democratic party by his extraordinary letter of declination. The New York Times calls the letter "silly," and says it came "some days too late for decency." Moreover it is animated by "an egotism better justified by Judge Gaynor's real and valuable achievements than by the canons of good taste and a ort of flatulent exaltation that appears to proceed from an attempt to think like Hebrew prophet while writing like a has Populist Senator." The Evening Post delares that "seldom has a man destroyed his own reputation so swiftly and completely as Judge Gaynor has done within the past fortnight." Two weeks ago he was little known by the people at large, but everything known of him was to his credit. He had made a great and vigorous and successful fight against the corrupt political gang of Brooklyn and Gravesend, and the people exalted him in thought as an ideal reformer. But, the Post says, "since he was put on the ticket with Hill as judge of the Court of Appeals he has toyed with this nomina-Gravesend, and the people exalted him in tion in a way which showed that he was anxious to accept. He has finally declined it with very bad grace, and in a letter so full of 'gush' that it is humiliating to think a judge of the Supreme Court could have written it." And thus another idol is ruthlessly smashed.

Later reports from Georgia rather tend to warm the cockles of the discouraged Democratic heart.

operating expenses.

Li Hung Chang is said to have slapped Sheng's face. Besides losing his yellow jacket and peacock feather Chang seems have lost his temper.

It begins to look as if Tammany might ome out of the November election as strongly intrenched as ever. William Strong, the nominee for mayor, who was chosen by the committee of seventy under Republican compulsion, is not acceptable to a great many independent Democratic voters. To make the nomination less promising the New York Republican journals can not conceal their delight and are boasting of Strong's straight Republicanism. It is enough to make good citizens despair. Tammany has ruled these many years through partisan prejudice and there is ground for fear that it may still retain its grasp on the city's throat.

Governor McKinley is up North .commiserating the lumber kings because the Democrats took away some of their ple. He seems to intimate that if they will only vote for him he will give them

It seems pretty probable that the New York campaign will be principally a down-Hill affair.

And now it is reported that the Hon. Isaac Pusey Gray is coming all the way from Mexico to take part in the campaign. Well, we thought he was too

City Government and Partyism. New York Evening Post (Ind. Dem.) In any other business, or occupation, r enterprise but that of ent, a man who should declare that nothing should induce him, no matter the consequence to himself or his family, to vote for a Democrat or Repub-lican, or to put a Democrat or Republican in a place for which he was emiently fit, would be treated as a lunatic and confined in an insane retreat by sorrowing friends, But somehow, in city affairs it is considered by many as something shrewd and able, and by others something fine, and noble and true. We do not seek to explain it as a psychological phenomonen. We simply call attention to it as an ample and adequate xplanation of the condition of New York o-day. No one who is puzzled by the continued rule of Tammany need go one step farther for an explanation than a Democratic or Republican convention, and listen to the solemn avowals of inability to accept a Democrat or Republican, no matter what his character, for municipal office. Here is the root of all the trouble, the causa causans of Croker, and Gilroy, and Divver, and Martin and the whole crew. We were in hopes that he experience of the last few years would do something to abate this party mania among the more intelligent classes, and it has done a good deal, as we think the election will show. The mania we believe to be now largely confined to the "organizations" and the mania we believe to be now largely confined to the "organizations" and the "leaders" and workers. They are maneuvering "for position," and "keeping the party together," and upholding "standard - bearers." and playing all sorts of fantastic tricks, while the city is perishing of knavery, and fraud, and filth, and crime. The great body of the voters, however, are beyond their reach, and they have it in their power at the coming election, if not to give the city a non-partisan regime, at least to prepare the way for it.

Live In a Boarding-House. Governor and Mrs. Waite, of Colorado, live in a boarding-house and take ne interest in social matters.

Are opals unlucky? Or is the an-

The Chambered Nautilus.

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign, Salis the unshadowed main—
The venturous bark that flings
On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings in guifs enchanted, where the siren sings,
And coral reefs lie bare,
Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their streaming hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl;
Wrecked is the ship of pearl!
And every chambered cell.
Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell, As the frall tenant shaped his growing shell,

That spred his lustrous coil;
Still, as the spiral grew.
He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway
through,
Built up to take a second or the second or th Built up its idle door, Stretched in his last-found home, and knew

Year after year beheld the silent toil

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by

thee,
Child of the wandering sea,
Cast from her lap, forlorn!
From thy dead lips a clearer note is born
Than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn!
While on mine ear it rings,
Through the deep caves of thought I hear a
voice that sings:-

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaunted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea! -Oliver Wendell Holmes. "SCRAPS."

Every square mile of the sea contains 120,000,000 fish of various kinds. The sturgeon-fishing this season in Oregon waters is reported to be poor. Coal oil was first used in 1826. The Of all conquering nations, Spain has treated those subjected to her rule most harshly. At Rotterdam, the poorer classes, who can not afford a fee, must marry on Wednesday before noon.

The discharge of one of Krupp's big guns at Essen can be heard farther than the loudest clap of thunder. It is claimed that the dress worn by the Romans under the empire was the most rational ever worn by civilized people. A Jersey bull in Harrison, Me., twisted his nose ring into a hazel bush so tightly that he couldn't get away for three days. M, Eiffel, builder of the famous Eiffel Tower, estimates that for every \$20,000 spent in engineering work one man is killed.

"What I tell my wife goes!" "Indeed?" "Yes; she takes it to her mother right away, and pretty soon it is everywhere."

Mr. Greathead, the landlord, says he prefers as tenants experienced chess-players, because it is so seldom they move.—Boston Transcript. Inquirer—Does a usn user stream the brain? Philosopher—Perhaps not; but going fishing seems to invigorate the imagination.—New York Weekly.
The circulation of the London Times hear kent so jealously secret that Inquirer—Does a fish diet strengthen the brain? Philosopher—Perhaps not;

has been kept so jealously secret that not even the order of the High Court succeeded in bringing the figures out. She—Before we were married you said it would give you the greatest pleasure to gratify my every wish. He—My dear, I said your lightest wish; and I'll do it, By an Italian law, every circus which

es not perform every act promised in e printed program, or which misleads e public by means of pictures, is liable a fine of \$500 for each offense. In Korea, every unmarried man is con

The case of Mrs. Dake, of Rochester, found dying on her husband's grave, was most pathetic, but the pathos was marred by the New York paper which reported that she was found in the cemetery terbare her husband like in a second that she was found in the cemeter "where her husband lies in a semi-cor scious condition.

For a town not yet six months old, West Beach, on the shores of Lake Worth, Fla., shows a remarkable development. It became a community of nearly eight hundred people within six months of the time its first business structure was built.

The nomination of Hill will make it possible for the firm of Platt, Morton & Co. to reduce the amount set apart for operating expenses.

Li Hung Chang is said to have slapped It is said in praise of a New York young lady who is about to marry that "she has performed literary work of a meritorious character." The time seems to have come when young ladies must be taught to perform literary work as they

perform on the plano.—New York World.

The kinetoscope is responsible for many curious episodes. One of the most amusing sights in the city is to be found on Nassau street, when some strait-laced old spinster, anxious to see one of the greatest achievements of modern science, finds herself viewing a prize-fight, a cock-fight or a wrestling match. It would make a fine kinetoscope exhibit if the changing expressions on her face could be preserved.—New York World.

Small families are hardly the rule among the English "upper ten." The average is seven or eight. The Queen is the mother of nine, and the Princess of Wales of six children. Lord Abergavenny is the proud father of ten, the Duke of Argyll of twelve, the beautiful Countess of Dudley is the mother of seven, the Earl of Ellesmere boasts of eleven, the Earl of Inchiquin of twelve, the Earl of Inchiquin of twelve, the Earl of Westminster of eleven.

In every city where the trolley-car has In every city where the trolley-car has been introduced there is somewhere an accumulation of old street cars for

which there is ordinarily no market. The Boston Transcript tells of a Cam-bridge man who had an idea and bought bridge man who had an idea and bought thirty-six such cars from the Cambridge railroad. Then he put one in a friend's back yard and invited the friend's children to play in it. They did, and were charmed with it, of course, as was every child of their acquaintance. Thereupon the thoughtful speculator promptly sold off the rest of his cars at a large advance to admiring parents.

A New York commercial paper of authority has lately called attention again to the fact that spades and shovels, sold

to the fact that spades and shovels, sold for \$9.80 a dozen to American farmers, are bought by foreign farmers for \$8.37 a dozen. Circular saws, for which the American 'home market' price is \$30, are sold abroad for \$25.50. Wheel culti-vators, that cost \$11 here, are sold for \$3.40 in South America. Hay rakes, that are charged to the Southern or Western so. on south America. Hay races, that are charged to the Southern or Western farmer at \$15, cost his foreign rival only \$14.21. A two-horse plow that the American farmer pays \$5.60 for is sold to his European rival for \$5.04. Table knives, that cost \$15 a gross in the "home market," are sold at \$12 a gross in the far-off markets of Europe.—Baltimore Sun.

There are hundreds of farmers in thinly There are hundreds of farmers in thinly occupied parts of this country who either do not own their land, or do not know whether they do or not. They settled on their holdings when young, and no claims for rent or dispossess warrants have been exhibited since. Unclaimed lands have been taken up in New England within two years, and a man who recently built a house in Maine was asked why he did not buy the ground it stood on. "What's the use?" he answered. "The owners of all this country are big lumber companies. Do you suppose they're going to pay an agent a hundred dollars or more to hunt around for a fellow who is using 10 cents' worth of their real estate and doing no harm to anything? I guess not. You can stay in this country as long as you like." you like.

Levi Bender witnessed a curious scene yesterday, in which 100 sparrows and a large snake appeared in the leading roles. He was driving along a road must duented by travelers and saw ahead of bim what appeared to be a solid mass of bim what appeared to be a work was making all the noise which its voice would allow and jumping up and down, striking at something in the road. It was such a remarkable sight that Levi left his team and went forward to investigate. He had trouble in driving the sparrows away, they seeming decidedly averse to leaving the spot, but at last suoceeded, and, as the birds hovered about in the air, still chattering, a large snake crawled slowly and painfully into the bushes beside the road and disappeared. It showed many signs of rough usage by the birds, and was hardly able to get away. Bender did not make an attempt to kill it, and could find no cause why the birds should have attacked it.—Worcester (Mass.) News.

Paris in 1900. Time and place for the next international exposition, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder will be foremost eient superstition exploded? Good luck Cream Baking Powder will be foremost invariably attends the use of Dr. Price's there as it was at the Chicago and Midwinter Fairs

WILSON'S LONDON SPEECH

THE CONGRESSMAN'S REMARKS AS REPORTED IN LONDON PAPERS.

An Exact Copy of an Address Which Has Provoked a Great Deal of Discussion-History of the War On the Tariff.

New York, October 9.-An exact copy of Congressman Wilson's speech at the London Chamber of Commerce dinner has been received. It is from the Lon don Standard, which neglects to say whether the speech was revised by Mr. Wilson or not before being printed. The dinner chairman, Sir A. K. Rollit, M. P., in presenting Mr. Wilson said:

"The new tariff may not have realized all the anticipations of the President, it may not have ended a system that is the principle of trade, it may be a compromise that is no compromise, but it established, if not free trade, a system of freer trade than has existed in recent years, and substituted for the uncertain ties and fluctuations that have been experienced, a period of certainty that must be of great advantage to those en-

gaged in commerce."
Mr. Wilson responded as follows: "As a citizen of the United States I cordially reciprocate, on behalf of my I have been introduced by the chairman. For the last ten years the United States has been the arena for the greatest litical conflict which has ever the history of our people. We just fought and just won the first battle in that conflict, and although the seem ing results are far less than we hoped and expected-are in themselves dispro ortionate to the wishes and deliberate mandate of the American people—we are confident that those results and their momentum will open out a new era in the history of the United States and of the rest of the world. For the last twenty-five years we have been following the policy of the Celestial empire. (Appletted)

the policy of the Celestral empire.

"For the last twenty-five years we have adopted the policy of commercial exclusion; we have called off our ships from the seas and have clipped the wings of our industry and enterprise. Never before in the history of the world has the protection system had an opportunity to work out its beneficent results, if it had any, in so vast an arena; never before has it been so far tested as to its fruits and tendencies, and never has it so conspicuously demonstrated its own falsity, its utter impo-

to its fruits and tendencies, and never has it so conspicuously demonstrated its own falsity, its utter impotence as an economic factor, and its incompatibility with pure government and honest administration. (Applause.)

"For a whole generation the people of the United States were taught to believe that national greatness, individual prosperity, higher wages and increased welfare for the working people and the general well-being of the country itself were dependent, not upon free and stable government, not upon individual effort and virtue, not upon the energy and enterprise gained in the new development of a new country, not upon our ready invention and quick adaptation of the instruments of modern production and distribution, not upon the bounties of Providence that gave us a whole continent for our country, free from connection with the wars and inwhole continent for our country, free from connection with the wars and in-ternal policies of other countries, but on account of Congress taxing all the people for the benefit of the few and upon separation from commercial inter-course with the rest of the world.

Campaign of Education. We thought that a people enjoying self-government would in time reject them through long years by every argument and fallacy that could anywhere be found to bring up falsehood. Every appeal to selfish interest was resorted We have had every argument that has followed the system of protection all over the world, including the infant industry argument, according to which it is proper to support and cherish the premature existence in a new country new industries, which was presented to us with the authority of our first great Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton, and fortified by the dictum of your own great political economist, John Stuart

"Our working people were constantly told that their own better wages and higher standard of living depended solely on the taxation of foreign imports, and that any reduction in the taxation would plunge them into the hopeless condition that any reduction in the taxation would plunge them into the hopeless condition of the so-called pauper labor of Europe, and our farmers were led to believe that their only prosperity lay in providing themselves—by taxing themselves—a home market; in putting the factory beside the farm. Against all these arguments and delusions we have been compelled slowly and laboriourly to carry on this fight. We have had to reckon with difficulties of some of our protected industries, with the crafty selfishness of others of them, with the honest delusions of our working people and the equally honest fears of the farmers, and with that general and potential, if somewhat hazy, sentiment that taxing ourselves for the sake of American industries was an American and patriotic act, and that those who oppose it were seeking the benefit of other countries instead of their own country. (Applause and laughter). Against all these arguments I am glad to say we have prevailed with the American people. They were not hard to educate, because they have been trained by the great principles of liberty, which is the heritage of all who speak our language and enjoy our institutions. (Applause.)

"When they could give their attention in the province of the country of the country of the passing of Protection."

free from other distracting issues, to the great question of their own taxation they were quick to learn that infant industries supported by the taxation never become self-supporting, but as age increases become more clamorous nublic assistance. (Hear, hear.) working people finally learned that while taxation protects to the benefit of the employer there was free trade in that which they had to sell, namely, their own labor, and that the compensation of labor in our protected industries was relatively smaller than in the general unprotected industries of land, and our farmers found, after long and costly experience, and patient endurance of high taxation that the surplus of farmer products, which required the develop-ment of foreign markets, was absolutely growing larger than ever. The people at large learned that under the protection of our tariff system there had grown up in the country trusts and monopolie that were becoming a menace to free government (applause), and we were see-ing the very wealth that they had extracted from taxation debauch elections and corrupt legislation. (Renewed applause.)
"Such has been the contest in which

"When they could give their attention

"Such has been the contest in which we have been engaged for the last ten years more or less exclusively in the United States. Such was the growth and overthrow of the protective system in that country, for while it would be exaggeration to say that the tariff bill, which was to become a law months ago, is in itself the overthrow of the system, it marks the first and the most difficult step in the revolution which will go forward from this time by its own impetus. I should not make my statement complete if I did not tell you something of the accounts and objects that we have complete if I did not tell you something of the accounts and objects that we have had in view; seeking to emancipate the industries of our country, and while what I may say may not be so welcome to you as business men as what I have already said, I do not feel that I should show a just appreciation of your welcome to-night if I did not speak to you the whole truth with the utmost frank-

come to-might if I did not speak to you the whole truth with the utmost frankness. (Applause.)

"In this great contest for tariff reform we have kept before the American people two great objects. The first was to reduce and speedily abolish all those taxes levied upon them for the support and enrichment of priyate industries and the establishment of the great principle that a government has no right to impose any taxes except for the support of the government. The second was the emancipation of American industries from those restraints, which have heretofore excluded them from the markets of the world. If I were standing before you as an apologist and defender of the system of protection, and especially of Chinese protection in my own country, I should undoubtedly run counter to your own broad and intelligent views of what is the wish and just policy for every nation, for

I recognize that nations, like individuals, may sometimes profit by those faults of others which their own judgment and broader knowledge have saved them

Purpose of Protection

"But standing here as one identified with the great movement for tariff re-form in the United States, I am not altogether sure that I can call on you to rejoice over its accomplishment, except as you approve of sound principles more than you follow selfish advantages, (Applause.) Undoubtedly our voluntary retirement from the high seas and the markets of the world was to the au-vantage of those who were wise enough to pursue these ends, and more than any other to the advantage of the people the United Kingdom. Our protection intended to keep you from coming it to compete with us in the home market but now we have been tearing down the fences that shut ourselves out from co peting with you and other nations. No only in cotton, wheat and corn have an increasing surplus that must fi itself consumers in other countries, I we have to-day in the United States

we have to-day in the United States is manufacturing capacity that can in six months supply all the home demand.

"Hitherto, under the protective system our manufacturers have been tempter and have been able to form combination so as to limit their output, maintain their prices, and to look for their profits to monopoly rates and a closed market to all the factories of the world. But we have seen with increasing interest an satisfaction in our trade returns that we are beginning to send out the products of our manufactories, and more in structive still, are sending our first of all the products of those manufactories in which we are paying the highes wages.

High Wages and Cheap Production If with the material spoliation they suffered through the protective system we can still invade foreign markets what may we not expect to do with free-dom from such spoliation? We have learned the vital truth that high wages and cheap production are not only com-patible, but seem to go hand in hand, and we have no fears that there will be any lowering of the standard of Mo any lowering of the standard of life among our intelligent laborers: If, then, the reappearance of America as a car-rier on the high seas, an importer of manufactured products to the neutr markets, may seem to you at first startling proposition, it is but the in itable and beneficial working out hose principles which we have seeking to put into legislation in occurry in the last ten years. The ma country in the last ten years. The manufacturing supremacy of the world must ultimately pass to that people and country which has the largest supply of the raw materials and the cheapest access to them, and which brings to their development the highest results of art, science and invention and the most business-like methods for their distribution. We believe, for these reasons, that the supremacy must some day or other pass to the United States, but there is enough trade in the world both for us and you. The world is undergoing a development and transformation under the gigantic forces of our own day, and whatever we may do will not in the long run, I presume, be your ioss." (Applause.)

J. Sterling Morton also responded. The report concludes; "Mr. Williams gave affective of the second of the control of t

report concludes;
"Mr. Williams gave The Chamber of Commerce of the United States," for which Senator Straus responded, and Sir Courtenay Boyle proposed The London Chamber of Commerce and Its President."

BEFORE WEST VIRGINIANS.

ongressman Wilson Discusses th Tariff at Charleston. Charleston, W. Va., October 9,-In the course of his speech here yesterday, Congressman Wilson said: "While I was I London about two weeks ago I was hor ored, very unexpectedly to myself, with an invitation by the Chamber of Coman invitation by the Chamber of Com-merce to be its guest at a public dinner. I was surprised—I was almost sorry in one sense to receive such an invitation— because I was seeking rest, and I knew then as well as I know to-day that what I would say on that occasion would be perverted and faisified before the Ameri-can people, and yet I did not think I need be afraid to talk to the people of Londo as I talked to the people of London as I talked to the people of West Vir-ginia. So I talked to them just what I say to you to-day, that in the past we had been holding up our tariff to keep them out of the American markets, and now we are tearing down the tariff to let us out to theirs and all other markets of the world, and I said to them that no only in the great products of and meat products, but in the products

the markets that they sought.

"Thirty years ago we began to shut ourselves in from all the markets of the world; thirty years ago we called the American merchant in from off the seas and surrendered the oceans to England and other nations to traverse them with their ships. When, last Friday morning, in a fierce gale, when I was off the banks of Newfoundland on one of those great ocean ships which seemed almost to be of Newfoundland on one of those great ocean ships which seemed almost to be able to defy the fury of the storm, and yet was tossed about like a cork upon the waters, I spled off in a fog a few fishing schooners, and I felt the men who could venture out in such weather in their little fishing boats were the men who could yet restore the American merchant marine upon the seas and carry our flag in safety through to all the ports of the world."

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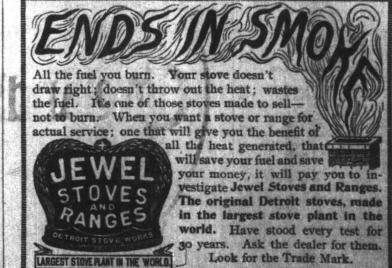
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THE MILITARY CAREER

BY MONTGOMERY B. GIBBS.

Written for The Indianapolis News.

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following day Napoleo

Early on the following day Napoleon conducted the "volunteers" to the seablore. During the night he had ordered number of dannon placed in position, and as he pointed to the black hull out at sea he said: "Sink that ship!"

At some distance from the shore lay an English frigate, upon whose decks were to be seen a formidable array of cannon, all pointed shorewards.
"But there is no shelter here!" said the volunteers in chorus. At this moment a broadside was fired by the gungars on the frigate, and the brilliantly

lecorated patriots from the capital fled n every direction, amid the smiles of the commander-in-chief, who at once

the commander-in-chief, who at once gave orders for his own gunners to return the fire of the enemy.

Toulon was at last retaken on December 17, the siege having lasted four months. When Bonaparte at last raised the French emblem over the city, and as it floated with the breezes over a month of dissolution long remembered by e of desolation long remembered by those who witnessed it, he said to Dug-ommier: "Go to sleep; we have taken

Toulon!"

It was here that Napoleon was first severely wounded. When his body was being prepared for burial at St. Helena there was found upon his left thigh so deep a scar that it was nearly possible to place one's finger in it. This had been caused by a bayonet thrust received during this engagement, and in consequence of which he nearly lost his leg. In addition to the wound, he had a number of horses shot under him. Another of the dangers which he incurred was of a singular character. An artilleryman being shot at the gun which he was serving, while Napoleon was visiting a battery, the commander took up the dead man's rammer, and, to give encouragement to the soldiers, charged the gun with his own hands. The gunner had been afflicted with a skin disease, which Napoleon contracted from the weapon, and for a number of years afterward he suffered from its ravages. Son after the re-taking of Toulon Bonaparts accompanied General Dugommier to Marseilles. Some one, struck with his appearance, asked the General who that little bit of an officer was, and where he picked him up.

"That officer's name," replied the Gen-

ppearance, asked the General who that title bit of an officer was, and where e picked him up.

"That officer's name," replied the Genral, "is Bonaparte; I picked him up at he slege of Toulon, to the successful ermination of which he eminently contibuted; and you will probably see, one ay, that this little bit of an officer is greater man than any of us!"

Napoleon was now rapidly rising in eputation. His science as an artillery finer and his valor had saved France rom humiliation—taught her enemies to espect her—had suppressed the spirit of nsurrection in the southern provinces, and had given the government of the Convention control of the whole army. I has been said that Napoleon's fame first came to the knowledge of Barras, a nember of the Directory, through a letser taken by his young protege to Paris not long after this slege. It was a commendatory letter addressed to Carnot in which Barras thus expressed himself: "I end you a young man who has distinguished himself very much during the liege, and earnestly recommend you to divance him speedily. If you do not, he will most assuredly advance himself:" Studying the Alps.

Bonaparte's name was on the list of those whom the veteran Dugommier recommended for promotion, and he was accordingly confirmed in his provisional situation as Chief of Battalion and appointed to hold that rank in Italy. He therefore proceeded to join the head-quarters of the French army then lying at Nice. Here he suggested a plan by which the Sardinians were driven from the Coe di Tendi. Saorgio, with all its stores, soon surrendered, and the French obtained possession of the maritime Alps. btained possession of the maritime Alps, to that the difficulties of advancing into tally were greatly diminished. Of these novements, however, Napoleon's suofficers reaped as yet the honor. directing the means of attaining successes Bonaparte acquired a with that Alpine in which he was shortly to ob-ories in his own name, not in

of his favorite methods of planning vers he originated at this time tudying his plans and maps of the country. He had so familiarized with the locality that no point of mee was unknown to him. With the before him, Bonaparte would hours, intent on studying the maps country, upon which he had covered ax of various shades. One color led to designate the French, anche enemy, and by changing the of the plus on the map he formed intricate plans of attack and rehat some years later were most le to him. This ingenious scheme i used at the present day by large ale houses to designate the terrifice ountry.

wholesale houses to designate the terrisry of their salesmen while traveling hout the country.

While in Nice, Napoleon was suddenly rrested and thrown into prison on ander sent from Paris by the committee of public safety. He had been sent there with secret instructions from the government "to collect facts that would hrow light upon the intentions of the lenoers government respecting coalitism, to," and although he acquitted himself ith all the care necessary to success, is excess of zeal came nearly ending stally to him, for it was a time when it as safe to have secrets from no one, was a time, too, when revolutionists wed it to themselves to arrest their redecessors, and as there had been a large in the government Napoleon's exert journey was unknown to Salicetti and Albitte, who had succeeded Ricord. Young Robespierre, who received the der of arrest, was much astounded at. The document added that the prisher was to be at once brought under a rong escort to Ft. Carre near Antibes, and here imprisoned and tried "for eason against the Republic." Robeserre asked Napoleon to come into his own, and showed him the document, hich might mean death. Then he said four must not go away yet. I will put under arrest, and then I will write my brother, who has some influence the the committee. He may be able to it the order rescinded." Napoleon refused to get agitated over a arrest. Junot, Sebastiani and Mar-

th the committee. He may be able to it the order rescinded."
Napoleon refused to get agitated over a arrest. Junot. Sebastiani and Marone, his young alde-de-camp, had smed a plan of escape, and advised him schoke the guard, steal a small boat, and flee to the Corsican coast, where he suid hide in the mountains. Bonuparte, nowing his innocence, refused to try escape, but addressed the following iter to Junot, et al.; "I fully recognize our friendship, my dear Junot, in the roposition you make me; you have long nown the sincerity of mine for you, and hope that you trust in it. Men may e unjust toward me, my dear Junot, ut for me my innocence is sufficient. My onscience is the tribunal before which summon my conduct. This conscience calm when I question it. Do nothing, herefore; friendly greetings.

"Under arrest at Ft. Carre, Antibes."

A Spirited Letter.

A spirited Letter.

It was only when told that he was dismissed from the army, and declared aboverny of public confidence, that he addressed a spirited letter to Albitte and salicetti, the committee that ordered his arrest, and which caused them to re-

his arrest, and which caused them to reconsider their resolution.

In his dramatic communication to this,
committee, Bonaparte said in part: "You
have suspended me from my functions,
arrested and declared me suspected.
Therein you have branded me without
judging—or rather judged without hears
ing. * * * Hear me; destroy the oppression that savirons me, and restore
me in the estimation of patriotic men.
An hour after, if villains desire my life,
I shall esteem it but little; I have deapplied it often."

In a few days the influence of the great sierre had made itself feit; a mes-as consequently received reschid-order, and Napoleon was honoraaccusation than this, and Napoleon had, therefore, good reason to be thankful for the interposition of Robespierre.

At this time the young warrior was most studious, and is said to have thus early acquired the habit of taking short snatches of sleep, which seemed to refresh him fully as much as the longer periods required by others. While at Nice one of his friends, on a particular occasion, went to Napoleon's apartments long before daybreak, and net doubting that he was still in bed, knocked gently at the door, fearful of disturbing him too abruptly. Upon entering his chamber he was not a little astonished at finding Bonaparte dressed as during the day, with plans, maps and various books scattered around him.

"What!" exclaimed the visitor, "not yet in bed." replied Napoleon, "I am already risen."

"Indeed, and why so early?"

"Indeed, and why so early?"

"Indeed, and why so early?"

"Oh, two or three hours are enough for any man to sleep!" was the General's reply.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

(TO BE CONTINUED.) AMUSEMENTS.

Hanlon's "Superba" at English's. Better, brighter, more beautiful than

"Age can not wither nor custom stale

"Age can not wither nor custom state its infinite variety."

So much in general for Hanlon's "Superba," given at English's Opera House last night to a very large audience, rather light on the lower floor, fairly heavy on the second floor, and at the top crowded with hundreds of delighted boys, who followed with audible comments, with laughter and with tears all the kaleidoscopic turns that mark this the kaleidoscopic turns that mark this spectacle, this glimpse at the land of the fairies and at the nether world; this place in no man's land, where "everything is something else," as the child expressed it; where houses and fur niture vanish; where people burst asun-der and come together again; where there is beauty and splendor and no

"Superba" has been largely made over. and some of the new stage settings are marvels of the scene painter's art. The baronial hall, scene one, act two, is a fine piece of painting, the hall seeming to go back from the footlights at least an hundred feet. "The Flowery Lane" has also been repainted, and instead of roses with girls for rosebuds, the scene is composed of lillies with a beautiful girl's head in the center of every flower. In act three "The Jeweled Pass" is a bit of Indian senery, the design for the building being taken from the tomb of an Indian rajah. It is wonderfully pretty. The story is about the same as of and some of the new stage settings are ty. The story is about the same as of old. Sylvia and her lover are still in evidence, and Wallalia, with her atten-

dant demons and sprites, still does her best to roughen the way of true love. Superba is always on hand at the right moment, but with the aid of Pierrot every one is made happy at last.

In the first act the Fillippi family of grotesque dancers are introduced. They are French people, and can twist their less into more curious shapes than have legs into more curious shapes than have ever been seen. The old "Superba" had a clown that lost his leg and his arm, but last night this was improved upon and the clown went all to pieces and was carried away in sections by the vil-

and the clown went all to pieces and was carried away in sections by the villagers. An entirely new scene is the clown's dream. It follows the "Magic Mirror." The clown goes to sleep, and suddenly the room is filled with screeching locomotives. There are four large ones fitted with regular headlights, and making any amount of noise, and a number of smaller ones that rush around the room in the most crazy manner. It is one of the best of the new things.

Another new invention of the Hanlons is "The useful man." The clown comes on with his valet—the useful, man. He wants to write a letter, and he finds a writing-desk on his servant's back. He gets ink on his hands, and he washes them in a basin that has been concealed under the servant's walstcoat. The servant's hat can be turned into a stool; he carries a folding-bed up his back; his right leg is a completely equipped buffet; his left leg is full of queer little cupboards, with matches, cigars, looking-glasses and other things in them. He has a felephone under one arm, a clock under the other, he carries a binocular glass in his boots and he has a gatling gun in his stomach. He would prove an invaluable servant on a campaign.

The play is interspersed with a number of good specialties Julia Mackay, who plays the good Queen, Superba, sings three songs in the third act. The new song is "With her golden hair a-hanging down her back." It has a most catchy chorus. She received unstinted applause, and there were cries for her old

song is "With her golden nair a-hanging down her back." It has a most catchy chorus. She received unstinted applause, and there were cries for her old song, "Yer Can't Lose Me, Charley," which she sung. The specialty that was most approved by the house was "The Playful Scholboy." by Charles Guyer. It was a new and original tumbling act that proved to be excessively funny. There was also a fine acrobatic act by the Schrode brothers in the third act. There were two transformation scenes. "The fairy vessel on a sea of roses" and "The Nymphs of the Golden Key"—which concluded the performance. In this last scene there was not a single person on the stage, the whole beautiful effect being gained by painting. The performance as a whole is remarkably good. It will continue all the week, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees. It is a great feast for the little folks, and there are few "children of older growth" who would not enjoy it.

The Wilbur Company at the Park. The ever popular Wilbur Opera Company was greeted by two crowded houses at the Park yesterday afternoon and last night, and two better pleased audiences have seldom been seated in that theater. With the company this year are nearly all the favorites who have pleased Indi an the lavorties who have pleased indi-anapolis people for several years. They were greeted with great applause when they appeared before the footlights. The play was "The Mascot." It was nicely staged, the costumes were beautiful, the action was spirited. Some of the inter-related lines of local supering ways year. staged, the costumes were beautiful, the action was spirited. Some of the interpolated lines of local coloring were very catching. W. H. Kohnle as Lorenzo, Eloise Mortimore as Bettina, E. A. Clark as Beppo and Miss Lillie Taylor as Flametto, were excellent. They were given many encores. The chorus was good, and the minor characters well taken. The company will remain here the entire week. To-night it gives "Fra Diavolo." There will be a change of program every afternoon and evening.

The special feature is the Living Pictures, the most beautiful and artistic ever given in this city. Most of them are after well known paintings which were shown at the World's Fahr. As the lights were thrown on them one after another the audience warmed to their recognition and the room at times fairly rang with applause. The pictures are made by a corps of New Yor's artists who are engaged for this purpose, and who take no part in the stage performance. Among those that were the most pleasing were "Morning" "Comrades," "Flower Girl," and "The Angelus." The others were "Rebecca at the Well," "The

Diver," "The Storm." "What are the Wild Waves Saying," "Sappho." "Birds' Orchestra," "Mary Magdalen," "Soap Bubbles," "The Two Frogs," "Comrades up to Date," "Nymph of the Wave." "Nature's Mirror," "The Moon Fairy," "The Spring," "Grace Darling," "Psyche," "Birth of Venus," "Diana," "Uncle Sam," "Sirens" and "The Angelus." The Pictures will be given every afternoon and evening. fternoon and evening.

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the fairest face.

be a positive cure for

Lilly Clay at the Empire. For the first time in several years the flly Clay company, which opened at the Empire yesterday, is a good one. It is of the vaudeville kind, but has several good features. It has a commonplace curtain-raiser and a worse after-piece both, however, having good musical parts. The olio is the entertaining part. Gertie Harrington's banjo playing was received by the large audience with dereceived by the large audience with delight, and so was the duo of Agnes Evans and Nettie Huffman. Ray Semon as a "Bowery tough" was too "genteel" to be successful. The other individual members are entertaining. The dancing of little Charlie Goldie and the blackface work of Frank Goldie, his father, were especially good. The ballet led by Mme. Le Mar is fairly good. The athletic acts are the hand balancing feats of De Mora and the trapeze acts of Melville. Melville performs over the "pit" on a seemingly frail set of bars, and does some daring things. That he performed without a net under him emphasizes the fact that a law should be passed forbidding such performances unless a net is stretched up-ler the performer. There are some suggestions in the entire program that could be well eliminated without affecting the acceptability of the performance.

CHARGES AGAINST A JURY.

Verdict Said To Have Been Influenced By A. P. A. Prejudices.

Denver, Colo., October 9,—In support of a motion for a new trial of the suit of J. K. Mullen and Charles D. McPhee against the Western Union Beef Com-pany, ex-Judge Vincent Markhart has iled an affidavit made by plaintiffs, alleging that the jury which returned a verdict for the defendants was packed with A. P. A. members by Sheriff Burchnell and Matt Adams, clerk of the Dis-trict Court, and would not give a verdict in accordance with the eviden the plaintiffs because they are Catho

The affidavit, which is very long. The affidavit, which is very long, repeats the oaths known to be taken by the A. P. A., and declares that they are unfit to serve on juries, especially in cases where Catholics are concerned. The suit of Mullen & McPhee was brought to recover \$10,000 damages for cattle which they alleged died from diseases contracted from infected cattle which the Western Union Beef Company introduced upon the ranges.

A Famous Printing House Assigns. Cambridge, Mas ., Oct ber 9 -The Um versity Press, John Wilson & Son, nas assigned for the benefit of creditors. The concern was one of the oldest and largest printing houses in the country, having been established in 1839, and was believed to be very strong financially. The company employs nearly 350 persons. The assets and liabilities are not yet

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. F. M., Spencer-Ask a druggist.

Constant Reader—Is the College William and Mary still in existence?

F. Brown—You had better see the city engineer. It would take too much space to answer your question. Subscriber—Must a marriage license be procured in the county in which the lady resides, in Indiana? A.—Yes.
"Femme Covert"—The correct decision is that a married man can be guilty of larceny concerning his wife's goods.

Subscriber—Where can I get informa-tion in regard to wall-paper designing? A.—Write to any of the large dealers in wall paper in Indianapolis.

Subscriber—How many rounds did Sullivan and Mitchell fight in France and how long was each round? A.—Thirtynine rounds. The fight lasted three Constant Reader—When can qualls be killed, and when was the last quall law passed? A.—November 10 to January 1. Passed April 14, 1891, and amended February 27, 1893.

Morgantown—Congress having passed a law to tax greenbacks, is it necessary for the State Legislature to pass a law on the same subject before they can be taxed in this State? A.—No

Eugene Field, of Chicago, entitled. "A Book for Book Lovers, or a Book About Books?" A.—Don't know. Ask your local book-seller, or write to Scribners, New York. New York.

Augusta Faut, New Palestine—Was any State admitted to the Union in 1894? A.—An enabling act has been passed for the admission of Utah, which will become a State by presidential proclamation, upon the adoption of a constitution.

constitution.

P. H.—What is the name and age of Amelia Glover? (2) Is Della Fox married? (3) Is Ada Rehan married? What is her name and age? A.—Mrs. John Russell. Don't know her age, but she is young and charming. (2) No. (3) No. Her name is Crehan, and her age thirty-

four.

W. R. F.—(1) What is the hight of the highest peak? (2) Are there any rivers that have a northern course? Please name three of them. (3) What syllable in the word "Mikado" is accented? A:—(1) Mt. Everest of the Himalyas, which is 29,002 feet high. (2) Yes. The Nile, the Yenesel and the Mackenzie. (3) The second.

second.

Acme—If a tree grows in A's yard and hangs over in B's yard, can B claim fruit on his side? (2) How can a young man become a traveling sulesman for a wholesale house, and please name a few of what are the best branches? (3) If an officer, mistakeniy thinking a man is a minor, forcibly ejects him from a place where minors are not allowed, can he be held responsible? A.—Yes. (2) Apply for a job. You may not get what you want at the start, but you can work up to it. There is no choice, so far as we know. (3) Yes.

A. B. C.—How many and what are the

A. B. C.-How many and what are the A. B. C.—How many and what are the different denominations of United States postage stamps now in use? (2) Also United States money. A.—One, two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, thirty and ninety cents. (2) Coins are as follows: Gold, double eagle, eagle, half eagle, quarter eagle, three-dollar piece, one dollar. Silver, dollar, half-dollar, Columbian half-dollar (not legal tender), quarter dollar, Columbian quarter-dollar (not legal tender), twenty-cent piece (further coinage prohibited), dime, half-dime (coinage discontinued), three-cent piece (coinage discontinued), three-cent piece (coinage discontinued), three-cent piece (further coinage fiscontinued), three-cent piece (further coinage discontinued), three-cent piece (coinage discontinued), three-

Driven Wells, 40e a Foot.





Ripans Tabules: the most effective recipe ever prescribed by a physician for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels. One gives relief! Price 50 cents a box; of Druggists or by mail.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, 10 SPRUCE Sr., New YORK.

For sale in Indianapolis by all druggists.

SANDER RECKER

NEWEST STYLES. LARGEST STOCK.

NOTE-Special sale of Sidbeboards this week. 15, 117, 119 East Washington Street. Opp. Court House



THE season of continued fire is rapidly approaching, and danger of accidents from burns and I scalds while working about the range in the kitchen or the stove in the stiting-room is even lurking in the path of household work. If people would consider for a mement in such middaps and remember that Crescent salve is the arrest and quickest positive cure for burns and scalds, they would not be without it in their homes for a single hour. It stops the pain in a few moments and eaves no blister nor scar. At druggists Price, 50 cents per box.

JNO. RAUCH. MFR.

Prepared by Crescent Remedy Co., - Indianapolis, Ind.

The state of the s Flanner & Buchanan CUNERAL DIRECTORS 172 North Illinois Street. (Notice change of location.) Telephone 641. Office always open

The Free Wool Clearance Sale

gives you the opportunity right now of buying on the basis of FREE WOOL, that will prevail after January 1, 1895.

you can get Men's and Youths' winter weight Cassimere and Cheviot Suits, that were made to sell for \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12 and \$13.

FOR-\$3.94

you can get Boys' Long Pants Suits, winter weight, that were made to sell for \$5, \$6, \$6.50.

you can get Children's Knee Pant Suits, winter weights, that were made to sell for \$2.50 and \$3.

FOR-\$9.99

you can get Men's and Youths' fall weight Overcoats, that were made to sell for \$15 and \$18. You find these prices only at

LARGEST * STORE *

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE

We are sole agents for the best and most stylish goods made in our line and cordially invite our patrons and the public in general to inspect our goods. Whether you wish to buy or not, the same courteous treatment will be shown to all. No forced sales, and all goods sold as advertised.

WE HAVE NO OPPOSITION IN THE CITY WHEN IT COMES TO PRICES



ROCKERS

ROCKERS

ROCKERS

1,000 Rockers of every description. See our Oak Rockers for \$2, worth \$3.50. See our Cobbler Seat Rockers for \$3.50, worth 5.00.

50 Samples to select from.

PARLOR FURNITURE

150 Samples to select from. Beautiful new styles in oak, cherry and mahogany. Don't fail to see them.

BEDROOM SUITES 100 Samples to select from. See the elegant Oak Suite for \$25; worth

A nice Suite at \$13, worth \$25.

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING We have just received a splendid line or Hair, Cotton top, Shuck and All-cotton Mattresses; largest line in the State; 36 samples to select from; also fine Feather Pillows,

Comforts and Blankets. EXTENSION TABLES

100 Samples to select from. See our our beautiful Extension Tables for \$20, worth \$25. A nice one at \$15, worth \$20.



Our fall styles of Carpets are now complete. A large selection in Ingrains, Brussels, Moquettes, Velvets, Axminsters. 10 pieces Tapestry Brussels, 45c per

yard. 10 pieces Velvet, 90c a yard.

50 pieces all-wool Ingrain, 60c a yard.

STRAW MATTINGS

1,000 pieces from the cheapest to the

Cotton Warp Mattings 29c, worth 40c. Cotton Warp Mattings 35c, worth 50c. Cotton Warp Mattings 40c, worth 60c. Cotton Warp Mattings 50c, worth 75c. If you want matting, see this line before you buy.

LACE CURTAINS

Special sale on fine Lace Curtains. An Imported Irish Point at \$2,50 to \$10

Real Brussels Net at \$2 50 to \$10 per Extra quality Nottingham at \$3 to \$10

per pair. Brussels effects. Don't fail to

PORTIERES

see them. They are all bargains.

A beautiful line of Dado Portieres. Don't fail to see the Tapestry Curtain. Something new and handsome. ,



We are sole agents for the Garland Stoves and Ranges; best stove made. See our elegant Gar and Base Burners. 75 samples to select from.

OPEN FRONT STOVES

Ask to see our open front Franklin Gas Stoves. 50 samples to select from.

GAS STOVES

25 samples to select from. Don't miss seeing our \$5 Natural Gas

Eest \$5 Stove in the city.

WOOD HEATERS 65 samples to select from.

A fine line of Wood Heaters from \$5 to

MEDIUM PRICED STOVES

60 samples to select from. See our medium-priced Cook Stoves for \$6 and up to \$15; guaranteed to give satis-

ZINC BOARDS All styles and prices.

ZINC BINDING For Oil Cloth.

ISINGLASS

From 2c per sheet up.

OIL CLOTH

200 pieces Oil Cloth in best designs and lowest prices.

1 yard square Oil Cloth 20c. 11/4 yard square Oil Cloth

11/2 yard square Oil Cloth 45c. 2 yards square Oil Cloth 75c.

Oueensware

Our Queensware Department will interest you. Come and see the inducements we offer in

Dinner Sets **Odd Decorated Ware Toilet Sets** Lamps

See our beautiful Dinner Set for \$8.

See our beautiful Toilet Set for \$4.

See our beautiful brass Banquet Lamp for \$2.

See the odd decorated Ware at almost your own price.

tin, Stocks and Provisions in the Various Markets-Indianapolis Quotations on Commodities Commercial Notes.

The grain markets were all dull to-day and a shade easier. Stocks were generally lower: the market was dull and narrew with exception of sugar, which was weak.

Bradstreet's wheat east and west of the Rocktee increase 44,185,000 bushels for the week; affect increase 22,000 bushels; Australian increase 327,000 bushels. Corn decrease 547,000 bushels; oats increase 640,000 bushels.

The point on corn is that the Government report will show an advance in the condition sufficient to add seventy to ninety million bushels to the Government figures. The expectation on wheat is that the Government will show 460,000 bushels fortal crop.

Primary market receipts of wheat were 55,000 bushels, ugainst 900,000 bushels the corresponding day last year.

Minneapolis received 292 cars wheat and Dullis 658 cars, a total of 550 cars, against 2,788

Minnapolis received 22 cars wheat and Du-uth \$50 cars, a total of 950 cars, against 2,788 cars the corresponding day last year. (Three lays' receipts.) St. Louis receipts—Wheat 17,000 bushels, corn 1,000 bushels, cats 68,000 bushels. Shipments— Wheat none, corn 2,000 bushels, cats 5,000 bushels, cats 5,000 bushels, cats 5,000 bushels.

5,000 bushels, oats 182,000 bushels, Shipments— Wheat 54,000 bushels, corn 71,600 bushels, oats 177,000 bushels.
Estimated receipts at Chicago Wednesday—Wheat 51 cars, corn 100 cars, oats 115 cars,

hogs 22,000 head.

Omaha received 5,000 hogs and Kansas City 7,000 head. ,000 head. Exports of wheat and flour were—Wheat 4,000 bushels, flour 55,000 packages, equivalent o 234,000 bushels wheat.

Notes Among the Jobbers.

Eggs are firm, the cooler weather having stimulated the market. Receipts are light. Poultry receipts are heavy, the market being barely steady at quotations. Common grades of butter dull and accumulating.

The report that the Wholesale Grocers' Asdissolved the Indiana Grocers' As-

sociation, though members here are reticest about discussing the subject. They still hope the fragments may be held together, or that the association may be reorganized. The distion of the organization will leave every lessle grocer to fix his own price on ir, which will likely be of some advantage

Views of the London Times. London, October 9.—The Times, in a leade London, October 9.—The Times, in a leader discussing the condition of wheat-growing in America as revealed by the agricultural board, says that the American farmer must in the end raise prices or abandon wheat-growing. American railways and steamers will some day cease to carry his wheat for almost nothing. It adds that it is true that Russia, Argentina, and India must be reckmed, with, and that the last two countries have not reached the lowest price at which wheat may profitably be produced. It is reasonable to regard the present prices of wheat, and, indeed, must wholesale prices of commodities, as eccentric transient phenomena. The return of prices to their matural level will be assisted by the abundance of gold promised by new discoveries, but nobody can attempt to say when the balances will be redressed. The worst is that every farmer will have to decide before long what area he will sow with wheat. In the meantime he must not shut his eyes to the compensations retailers and consumers receive from the reckless competition in America and other countries. It is true that the benefit sometimes is intercepted, as in the case of California fruit, before it reaches the consumer. Still the profit goes somewhere, and the wonderful for evil. Undoubtedly farmers unfer. Opinions differ as to whether the benefit outweighs the loss, but certainly the community benefits largely. esing the condition of wheat-growing in

The Farmer and the Miller. The man who guides the plow, He's in the saddle now, And he is running things to suit his own

He's feeding wheat to shoats,
To cows and caives and goats,
But he doesn't take a bushel to the mill.
—Northwestern Miller.

TTY WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

Bleached Cottons—Androscoggin L, 36 inches, 84c; Clabot, 28 inches, 65c; Cabot, 26 inches, 64c; Dwight Anchor, 36 inches, 75c; Clover, 26 inches, 65c; Dwight Anchor, 36 inches, 75c; Clover, 26 inches, 55c; Dwight Anchor, 42 inches, 16c; Dwight Anchor, 42 inches, 16c; Dwight Anchor, 5-4, 11c; Diamond Fleid, 36 inches, 5½c; Ellerton, 36 inches, 65; Farwell, 45 inches, 65c; Frist Call, 36 inches, 4½c; Glendale XX, 36 inches, 4½c; Harvest E, 36 inches, 5½c; Hill, 36 inches, 6½c; Lonsdale, 35 inches, 5½c; Minches, 15c; Lonsdale Cambric, No. 2, 9½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 18c; Pe

Sliesia-Lonsdale, No. 1, 20c; English AA, Silesia—Lonsdale, No. 1, 20c; English AA, 1214c; English A, 10c; English E, 8c; Argus, 64gc; Victory O, 54gc.

Tlokings — Amokeag, ACA. Lie: Cordis, ACE, 113c; Conestoga EF, 23c; Conestoga EF, 23c; Conestoga EF, 23c; Conestoga EF, 23gc; Lemox fancy, book-fold, 18c; Diamond, book-fold, 125gc; Oakand AF, 6c; Lewiston, 36 inches, 125gc; Lewiston, 30 inches, 125gc; Lewiston, 30 inches, 125gc; Taliansee, 8 ounces, 30 inches, 104gc; Taliansee, 10 unces, 30 inches, 124gc; Savage, 8 ounces, 30 inches, 104gc; Savage, 8 ounces, 30 inches, 104gc; Cavage, 10 ounces, 10 oun

see 10 cunces, 30 inches, 12'4c; Savage, 30 ounces, 30 inches, 12'4c; Savage, 10 ounces, 30 inches, 12'4c; Savage, 10 ounces, 30 inches, 12'4c; Shriffings, Checks and Cheviots—Amoskeag, 15'5c; Loonomy, 7c; New South, 7c; Rotunda, 6; Riverside, 5c; Tuxedo, 6'4c; Citis, 6'4c; Amoskeag plate cheviots, 8c; Amoskeag stripe cheviots, 19c; Edinburg, 7'4c; Everett, Chamber, 19c; Stripes, 8'4c; Brown Cottons—Atlantic A, 36 inches, 5'4c; Atlantic H, 36 inches, 5'4c; Atlantic H, 36 inches, 5'4c; Atlantic H, 36 inches, 4'4c; Armerican Milla, 36 inches, 4'4c; Armery shirtngs, 30 inches, 6c; Archery, 36 inches, 4c; Somet, 85 inches, 6c; Archery, 36 inches, 4c; Boot C, 36 inches, 4'4c; Boot FF, 36 inches, 5'4c; Boot FF, 36 inches, 5'4c; Boot FF, 36 inches, 4'4c; Boot C, 36 inches, 4'4c; Boot FF, 36 inches, 4'4c; Boot C, 36 inches, 4'4c; Boot FF, 36 inches, 4'4c; Long Branch, 36 inches, 4'4c; Long Branch, 36 inches, 4'5c; Busher, 36 inches, 4'4c; Long Branch, 36 inches, 4'4c; Long Branch, 36 inches, 4'5c; Harmon, 36 inches, 4'4c; Long Branch, 36 inches, 4'4c; American indigo, 4'4c; American shirtings, 3'4c; American indigo, 4'4c; American shirtings, 4'5c; Armold Granch, C, 6'4c; Berwick Iancy, 3'4c; Berlin Chids, 5c; Berlin three-fourths turkey reds, 1'5 Gocheco fancies, 5'4c; Cocheco madders, 5'4c; Porismouth robes, 5'4c; Harmony fance, 4c; Porismouth robes, 5'4c; Checo madders, 5'4c; Porismouth rob

h, 3'ec. Boot A, 30 inches, 6'ac; Dar-hes, 6'ac; Crescent A, 7'ac; hes, No. 250, Sc; Mohawk, 30

Coffee-Packages: Banner, Lion, XXXX, Jersey and Blended Java, L. in 60-lb bags: Capitol, 2lc; Pilot, Ma. 194c; Brazil, 19c. at 194c; Brazil, 19c. at 194c; Brazil, 20c; powdered, 5.09 ranulated, 4.86c; confectioners' A fairly at A. 4.8494, Lac; extra C. 4.26c; good dc; common yellow, 3.68c. Alimonds, Tarragonia, 19c; almonds, Capital, Naples, 15c; walnuts, French, ply 18 atts, Naples, 15c; walnuts, Virginia, Virgi Cattle—Receipts 8,000 head. Market moderate-lycober prices inchanged.

Schemal mus, new, 12c; filberts, 12g/mins, Napies, 16c; cannonds, 12g/mins, 16c; cannonds, 12g/mins, 16c; cannonds, 12g/mins, 16c; cannonds, 12g/mins, 16c; cannonds, 16c; cannond The close was firm.

Corn opened barely steady, with prices a shade easier. The Government report to-morrow is expected to be "bearish"

Provisions.

Provisions.

The following is Kingan & Co,'s price list;
Sugar-cured Hans.—"Reliable," 18. to 29 lbs
average, 1184c; 124c to 15 lbs, 12e for "Reliable". Hae for "Indians"; 10 lbs, 128,1236c;
block hams, 12c.
Breakfast Hacon.—Clenr, English-cured "Reliable", 12he; Morgan & Gray, 114c; "Peerless," 12c; "Peorler," & to 9 lbs, 1bc; 10 to 12
lbs, 10½c; 6 lbs, 10c.
Tacon.—Clear sides, 30 to 40 lbs average, 9½c; clear belles, 16 to 21 lbs average, 9½c; clear bellies, 14 to 18 lbs average, 9½c; clear bellies, 14 to 18 lbs average, 9½c; clear bellies, 16 to 12 lbs average, 12 lbs average, 9½c; clear bellies, 16 to 18 lbs average, 9½c; clear backs, 20 to 20 lbs average, 9½c; fitches, 8 to 10 lbs average, 8½c.
Shoutders.—Reliable "16 lbs average, 9c;
12 lbs average, 9½c; Morgan & Gray, 16 lbs

Shoulders — "Reliable," 16 lbs average, \$2c; Prench backs 12 lbs average, \$4c; 16 lbs average, \$2c; 12 lbs average, \$4c; 16 lbs average, \$4c; 12 lbs average, \$4c; 16 lbs average, \$4c; 12 lbs average, \$4c; Pickled Pork — Bean, clear, \$1.50; family, \$18.50; clear beck, \$15.50; rump, \$14.00; "Porter," \$14.50; "Haghes," \$12.50; rump, \$14.00; "Porter," \$14.50; "Haghes," \$12.50; rump, \$14.00; "Porter," \$14.50; "Haghes," \$12.50; chort cut, \$6 lbs, \$6c; short cut, \$10 to 13 lbs, \$94c; chort cut, \$6 lbs, \$6c; short cut, \$10 to 13 lbs, \$94c; chort cut, \$6 lbs, \$6c; short cut, \$10 to 13 lbs, \$10c; chort cut, \$10 to 15 lbs

Skinned Shoulders—Tyc.
Ham Butts or Pork Roasts—Tc.
Tenderloins—Hc.
Spare Ribs—5c.
Trimming—Sc.
Hocks—4c. Hecks-4c. Small Bones-5½c. Shoulder Bones-3c. Tall Bones-4c. Dried Beef Hams-Regular sets, 12c; out-ides, 9½c; insides, 13c; knuckles, 13½c.

The Moore Packing Company's prices are Bellies-18 to 20 lbs, 91/2c; 14 to 16 lbs aver age, 9½c. Backs-20 lbs average, 9½c; 10 lbs average, Mc. Kettle Lard-9%c; pure lard, 8%c. Fresh Loins-9%c; sausage, 8c.

Fruits and Vegetables. Oranges—Imperials, 160's, \$4.50. Jamaicas, \$5.50 a barrelf.
Lemons—Choice to fancy, \$3.00@4.25.
Bananas—Single bunches, No. 1, \$1.00@1.75; Lemons—Choice to fancy, \$3.00@4 Bananas—Single bunches, No. 1 6. 2, 50@75c. California Peaches—\$1.25 crate. California Plums—\$1.25@1.50 a cr

rmia Plums-\$1.25@1.50 a crate. rmia Plums-\$1.25@1.50 a crate. rmia Bartlett Pears-\$1.75 a box. pes-\$2.00@2.25 a bushel basket; 40@50c a peck/basket.
Apples—Common, \$1.50@1.75 a barrel; choice, \$2.50@2.75; extra, \$3.00@3.50.
Pears—75@55c a half bushel basket; barrels, fair, \$2.00@4.00; fancy, \$5.00.
Grapes—Ohio and New York Concords, 16c a basket; Jellawares, 25@30c.
Quinces—83.50@4.00.
Cranberries—\$3.50@6.25 a bushel; \$8.50@9.00 a barrel; fancy dark, \$10.00.

Cranberries—\$1.00(0.3.2 a airel; fancy dark, \$10.00. Green Beans—\$1.00(21.25 a bushel. Onions—\$2.09 a barrel. Potatoes—\$2.00(2.25 a barrel; 70@75c a bushel. Potatoes—\$2.0092.25 a barrel; 70975c a bust Sweet Potatoes—Baltimore, \$2.25 a barr 1078293, \$2.5092.75. Tomatoes—Home-grown, 40950c a bushel, Cabbage—\$1.90 a barrel, Celery—20925c a bunch; fancy, 30c. Chestnuts—\$3.00973.50 a bushel.

Leading Drugs and Oils. bolic Acid, 22@28c. Alum, 3@4c. Asafet 30@35c. Borax, 10c. Brcmide of potash c. Camphor, 48@50c. Chloroform, 63@65c plum, gun, \$2.25 a lb. powdered, 33.403.00 a b. Subnitrate of bismuth, \$1.60 a lb. Cin-chonida, 12916c. Iodide of poush, \$2.303.00, Quinine, P. & W.'s, 36446 an ounce; German, 25376. Morphine, \$1.5502.30. Cocaine, \$5.750 arb soda, 5@6c. Epsom salts, 4@5c. Salt-8@10c. Resin, a barrel of 200 lbs, \$2.50@ 2.75.
Castor oil, \$1.05@1.10. Lard oil, ex., No. 1, winter steamer, 65c; No. 1, 55c, Neatsfoot oil, 65c. Fish ofl; 49c. Linseed oil, raw, 53c; boiled, 56c. Turpentine, \$3@40c. White lead, Alcohol, \$2.61@2.75. Oil of Bergamot, \$3.00 a b. Oil of lemon, \$1.75@2 0c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry. Shippers' buying prices:
Butter-Fresh country, 11@14c; poor, 6@10c.
Eggs-Fresh, a dozen, 15c.
Live Poultry — Hens, 7c a lb; springs, 7c;
cocks, 3c; turkey hens, 6c; toms, 4c; young
turkeys, large, 7c; small, 4@6c; ducks, 6c;
geese, full-fenthered, \$4.80@5.40 a dozen, the
latter price for fancy large.

Dressed Meats.

Mutton—5c.
Spring Lambs—5g7c.
Beef—No. 1 steers, whole carcasses. \$4.97c;
indquarters, \$69c; forequarters, 4c; No. 1
effers, 5½c; light helfers, 5½6c; fancy naive cows, 5½6c; common cattle, 4½6c.

Tinners' Supplies. Best brand charcoal tin, 1C, 10x14, 12x12 and 14x29, 36.00@6.25; IX, 19x14, 12x12 and 14x29, \$8.00@6.25; IX, 19x14, 12x12 and 14x29, \$8.00@6.25: rooding tin, 1C, 14x20, \$5.25@5.50; 20x28, \$10.50@11.00; tin in pigs, 20c; in bars, 20c; iron, 2FB, 3c; 27C, iron, 4c; best bloom galvanized iron, 70 & 10 per cent. discount; sheet zinc, 4%c; copper bottoms, 19c; polished copper, 18c; soider, 13cf14c.

Iron and Hardware.

- Tire and flat bar, 4½x1½ to 1½x¾ \$1.50@1.65; horseshoe iron, 2½@2%c; nalls, cut steel, \$1.15 rate; wire, \$1.25; horse nails, \$3.45@4.75. Shot-\$1.15@1.25 a sack. Powder-\$3.25 a 25-lb keg.

Seeds. Clover—Buying prices: Fair to choice, \$4.50 64.75. Alsyke, \$2.2565.75. Timothy — Selling prices: Fair to choice, \$2.5062.65. Blue Grass — Selling prices: Fancy Ken-tucky, \$1.1561.20.

Leather. Lenther.
Oak sole, 24@29c; hemlock sole, 22@29c; harness, 22@39c; skirting, 29@35c; fair bridle, a dozen, 69@55c; city klp, 59@75c; French klp, 76@431.08; city calf skin, 75c@\$1.00; French calf skin, \$1,00@1.90. Hides and Tallow.

The following are shippers' buying prices: No. 1 green salted hides, 4½c; No. 2 green salted hides, 2½c; No. 1 calf, 7c; No. 2 calf, 5½c; No. 1 tallow, 4½c; No. 2 tallow, 4½c. Wool.

Wool.

The following prices are for wagon lots:
Medium, unwashed, 12c; fine merino, unwashed, 8600c; coarse, or braid wool, 10612c
tub-washed, coarse tub, 16638c; choice, 15622c THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

es Lower-Hogs Active and Higher-Sheep Unchanged. Indianapolis Union Stock Yards, October 9.

Cattle—Receipts 100 head. Shipments light.
There was no quotable change in the general
cattle market to-day, except for calves, and
they were anywhere from 50c to \$1 lower per
100 pounds.
Export and shipping cattle we quote:
Good to choice shipping and export
steers 2 50@3 25 2 00@3 00 Good to choice cows. 2 50/93 30
Fair to medium cows 1 75/92 25
Common old cows 75/91 50
Yeal calves. 3 50/95 50
Heavy culves. 2 50/94 60
Prime to export bulls. 2 75/93 90
Good to choice butcher bulls. 2 00/92 50
Common to fair bulls. 1 00/92 15
Hogs-Réceipts 2,500 head. Shipments 1,500
head. The shipping demand continues fairly
good for hogs, but packers are still light buyers. The market to-day ruled active and
values were 5c to 10c higher than yesterday.
The quality was better and all were sold. We
quote:

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, October 9.—Hogs—Receipts 12,000 head; official yesterday 22,380 head. Shipmenta 8,247 head. Left over about 5,000 head. Market fairly active. Good grades stendy, common a shade easier.
Cattle—Receipts 8,000 head. Market moderate-

Chicago, October 9 .- The wheat market Chicago, October 3.—The wheat market opened tame and barely steady this morning, and remained rather narrow, with prices inclined to seg. There were no features, about the only thing to the market was Bradstreet's report, which came out about noon. The expectation was that it would be large and the crowd were discounting it. market was Bradstreet's report, which came out about noon. The expectation was that it would be large and the crowd was that it would be large and the crowd was that it would be large and the crowd were discounting it.

There was some buying against "puts" and this caused a slight reaction. Bradstreet's report being 4,00,000 husbels in street's report being 4,000,000 bushels increase, there was some buying by early sellers, but the market remained narrow.

and there was selling by timid longs. The market remained weak and dull.

The oar-lots were a little larger than estimated, and prices for October and November were not so strong. The close was steady, 'ac lower than Monday. May follow.

May 50½c.

Oats were weak and lower. The demand for oats seems lacking and prices fully 15 to 3c lower.

Provisions were weak and lower; prices for hogs were steady, but there was some raiding early by local shorts and prices fell off slightly. The close was dull and heavy January pork \$12.60, January lard 7.30c, January ribs 6.37-40c.

Commercial Notes. Liverpool — Spot wheat at opening seems veaker; corn firm.

Russian exports last week 2,544,000 bushels heat. Board Liverpool cables: Spot wheat un-

and moving corn.

Total European supplies 6,204,000, against 6,094,000 last year.

Contract stocks in Chicago show for the week: Wheat decrease 214,000 bushels, corn week: Wheat decrease 314,000 bushels, corn decrease 435,000 bushels, oats increase 42,000 bushels. These stocks now are: Wheat 24,206,000 bushels, corn 1,732,000 bushels, oats 1,493,000 bushels.

Grain and Provisions at Chicago. Reported by James E. Berry, room 16 Indiana polis Board of Trade.

Oct. 9. Oct. 8. 531/6-1/4 531/6 531/4 581/6 581/4 581/6-58 Closing cash markets: Wheat 51%c, corn ats 28%c, pork \$12.70, lard 7.57c, ribs 6.57c

Clasing Grain Murkets. New York, October 9.—Close—Wheat— October 55½c, December 57½c, May 63½c, Corn—October 57c, December 54c, May 14½c, Oats—October 33½c, December 34%c, May 37%c. St. Louis, October 9.—Close—Wheat— October 484¢, December 50c, May 55½c. Corn—October 48¼c, December 46½c, May 47¼c. Oats—October 28½c, May 33¼c. Toledo, O., October 9.—Close—Wheat—October 51¾c, December 53½c, May 58½c.

Chicago Grain Market. Chicago, October 9.—Grain markets weakened to-day, partly in anticipation of Bradstreet's showing a large increase or bradstreet's snowing a large increase in the world's visible supply. In addition wheat at Liverpool was ¼d lower and the receipts here overun estimates by twenty-eight cars. December started unchanged at 53%c and declined to 53¼c. There were fair offerings of corn and the market was weak. Local receipts were thirty-three cars in excess of the estimates. thirty-three cars in excess of the esti-mates. May started %@%clower at 55%c and declined to 50%c. May oats started %c lower at 33%c and declined to 33%@ 3%c in sympathy with corn. Provisions were influenced by the corn market. January pork opened 2%c higher at \$12.70 and declined to \$12.60. January lard opened unchanged at 7.85c and declined

Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red 48c bid, No. 3 red lc. wagon wheat 48c. Corn—Quiet; No. 1 white 54c, No. 2 white ko, No. 3 white 54c, No. 4 white 59c, No. 2 chite mixed 52c, No. 3 white mixed 52c, No. 4

Bran-\$13.50.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$8.50, No. 2 \$8, No. 1

prairie \$7.50, mixed \$7.00, clover \$7.00.

Inspections—Wheat 4 cars, corn 7 cars, any 2 cars.

Liverpool, October 9.—Close—Wheat—Firm, demand poor; No. 2 red winter 4s 3d, do spring 4s 5d. Corn—Firm, demand fair; new mixed spot 4s 7¾d; futures firm, demand poor; October 4s 7½d, November 4s, 6¾d, December 4s 5¾d. Flour—Dull demand moderate. St. Jouis fau.

-Dull, demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter 5s 2d. Lard-Dull demand poor; spot 40s; futures no demand. Pork--Easy, demand poor; prime mess Western 71s, 3d, do medium 63s 9d. Beef -Dull, demand poor; extra India mess 75s, prime mess 61s 3d.

New York Provision Market. New York, October 9.—Butter—Receipts 8.000 packages; dull and weak; Western dairy 13@ 17c, Western creamery 15@25c, Eigins 25c. Eggs—Receipts 13.43f packages; slow. Western 17@18½c, cases \$2.25@4.25. Sugar—Raw nominal; fair refining 3c, centrifugal 96-test 3¾c, refined dull, crushed 5@5 3¾c, powdered 411-16 @4%c, granulated 47-16@4%c. Coffee nominal; No. 7 15c.

gran 15c. New York Cotton Market.

New York, October 9.—Cotton—Futures opened quiet at the advance; sales 10,800 beles; October 5.89c bid, November 5.96c, December 6.07c, January 6.15c, February 6.19c, March 6.29c, April 6.31c, May 6.37c, June 6.43c.

Buffalo Grain Market. Buffalo, October 9.—Wheat—Easier; No. 2 red 56c, No. 3 red 55c, No. 1 white 58c, Corn—Weak and lower; No. 2 yellow 56@56½c, No. 2 corn 55@55½c, Oats—Fair demand, easier; No. 2 white 34c, No. 3 white 33c, No. 2 oats 31½c. MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

Fluctuations Noted at the Various

Market Centers.

New York, October 9.-Wall street, 10:15 , m.-The stock market opened weak. The dealings thus far have been attended with little animation and there has been a more general distribution of business than for some time past. Manhattan and Northern Pacific pfd. have each yielded % per cent. Chicago Gas and C. & O. % and L. & N. Reading and St. Paul %. Bay State Gas has sold down 1½ to 23. Sugar was in demand in the early trading and was advanced %, but now shows a decline of %. Quotations are still moving downward.

New York, October %—Wall Street.—(Noon). Money on call easy at 1 per cent. Prifire mercantile paper 3@4½. Sterling exchange strong and higher, with actual business in bankers bills at 4874@4875 for demand and at 4874@4875 tended with little animation and there higher, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4874,0487½ for demand and at 4864,0486½ for demand and at 4864,0486½ for sixty days; posted rates 4876487½, and 4889,488½; commercial bills 4859,485½. Silver certificates 64½; no sales. Bar silver 6332, Mexican dollars 54½, no sales. Bar silver 6332, Mexican dollars 54½, four server 13½, fives coupon 119½, four reg. 114, fours coupon 114½, twps reg. 95, Pacific sixes of 95 104 bid. After 11 o'clock Sugar fell off %, but quickly rallied and sold up to 1½, reacting %, rallying ½ and receding % to 81½, which is unchanged from last night. Bay State Gaz was in demand and rose 1½ to 25 and is now 25½ bid. During the past fifteen minutes the general list has been heavy and declines have been recorded of 4.60½ per cent., the latter in Chicago Gas. Sales to noon 93.500 shares, including 51,500 listed and 42,000 unlisted.

polis	Board of	Trade.		
Name. Am. Cotton Oil Chicago Gas Tru Am. Sug. Refine National Lead c Atchison	Open- ing. Co. 31 ist. 72% ry. 81% om. 38%	High- est. 31 731/4 821/4 381/8	98t. 30 7284 8044 3844 546	30% 73% 821/ 381/ 55/
C. B. & Q. Northwestern co Rock Island St. Paul com Union Pacific Western Union. C., C., & St. I Ches. & Ohio	59½ 61¾ 12 88½	59% 617% 121% 89	58% 60%	6114 1214 887 39
Louis. & Nash. Erie Canada Souther Lake Shore. N. Y. Central. N. Y. & N. E. Manhattan	53% 14% n 51% 136% 99% 30%	53% 14% 51% 136% 99% 30%	52% 141/a 50% 1361/4 299% 301/4	531/ 141/ 504/ 1361/ 993/ 301/
North, Pacific pr Reading	ef 17% 19 0 35% 2 38%	1854 19 3545 38% 914 14%	17% 1814 3514 3614 914	184 184 354 374 31 14
Pacific Mail Tennessee Coal. Del. & Hud Coradge Commo Rich. Terminal.	17% 138 on 12% 18%	17% 138 12% 18%	17%	173 138 129
Sales to noon 51,927 shares.				

New York Exchange

BLANDED REPORT OF THE PROPERTY.

By Charles F. Lummis.

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The great water-wheel was trundling as fast as ever the white impulse from the old stone aqueduct could kick it along. The wheel, indeed, grumbled at so much hard work, but the water only laughed and danced as the big iron jaws of the wheel chewed up the yellow culms of sugar cane and spat to one side the useless pith, while the sweet, dark sap crept sluggishly down the iron conduit toward the sugar-house. In front was a very mountain of cane, brought from the fields by bullock carts, and half a dozen sinewy negroes were feeding it, an armful at a time, between the rolls of the That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That is about all there is to tell, except That I and the tell of the long handled skimmer that leaned against it, and, dipping it full from the cauldron, flung the moliton sugar squarely upon Coco's back. Howling, the negro while fled shout full from the cauldron, flung the moliton sugar squarely upon Coco's back. Howling, the negro while debut and spain it full from the cauldron, flung the moliton sugar squarely upon Coco's back. Howling, the ladde skimmer that tell full from the leaned against it, and the leaned against it, and the leaned against it, and the moliton sugar squarely upon Coco's back. Howling, the negro while debut had the leaned against it, and the leaned against it.

The moliton sugar squarely upon Coco's back. Howling, the leafe s ful at a time, between the rolls of the mill. Behind it others with wooden forks were spreading the crushed cane to dry as fuel to boil its own plundered juice. Off beyond the sugar building gleamed roofed chapel and manor house, built 300 years ago, when Peru was the richest crown jewel of Spain, Everywhere else stretched the great fields of cane-to the very foot of the sandhills of the en-croaching desert, to the very rim of the blue Pacific. What an immensity of sugar it all meant!
The same thought struck the grizzled

administrador this morning as he stood on a pier of the aqueduct-just where its and swept the scene with those watchul old eves. "Of a truth." he was saying Oliver Hires Refuses Treatment a as they say, and many must eat nothing else, for here we make every day 40,000 pounds of sugar 300 days of the year, and there are many other sugar haciendas in Peru, though maybe none so big as Villa. Truly, I know not where it all goes. Hola! Always that fellow!" springing to the ground as lightly as a boy, in two bounds he was at the mill. There four of the negro laborers were sudden struggle with a newcomer whose bruitish face was now distorted drunken rage. He was now distorted crunken rage. He was naked to the alst and his dark hide bulged with emendous muscles as he swayed his ur grapplers to and fro, trying to free sright hand, which clasped a heavy achete. This murderous combination sword and cleaver, which lopped the ubborn came at a blow had found stubborn cane at a blow, had found worse employment now, for a red stain ran down its broad blade, and on the ground lay a man clenching a stump of arm. Old Melito paused for the questions, but, plucking up a heavy bar of algarobo, smote so strongly upon the desperado's woolly pate that the iron-wood broke. The black giant reeled and

the machete and flung it into the pool low the wheel.
"He came very drunk, and only be "He came very drunk, and only because Roque brushed against him with
an armful of cane he wanted to kill
him," said the men as they knotted
their grimy handkerchiefs upon the
wrists and ankles of the stunned black.

"You did well to hold him," replied
the administrador. "Bring now the
irons and we will put him in the calaboz till to-morrow. Then he shall go to
Lima to the prison, for we can have no
fighting here, nor men of trouble."

A slender, big-eyed Spanish boy, coming out a few minutes later from the
great castle arch of the manor house
saw four peens lugging away between

professional eyes while the two negroes plied their plashing hoes. It was very hot work even to watch it, but a good

hot work even to watch it, but a goo administrador would never trust this t the laborers.
"Now you watch it a little," said, Don Melito, with rougish gravity, looking at the boy's preoccupied face. "As for me, I must see how are the pallas," and he climbed the steps to the platform where the caldrons were hissing with their new suppply of sap.

suppply of sap.
Felipe, thus left alone with the heaviest responsibility he had ever borne, knit his smooth brows very hard and peered into the vat as if the fate of nations hung on his eyes. For the first time he the vat as it the late of handons using on his eyes. For the first time he began to doubt them. He wondered if it were not worked enough—if he had not better stop the hoes and get the molders to work. If only Don Melito would come back and the hoes and get the molders to work.

If only Don Melito would come back and lecide for him!

But Don Melito was not here, and there

Of New York, the Miss Denneys entertained

darkened again as sudden crystallization darkened again as sudden crystalization set in; but Felipe felt a great load lifted off his shoulders. He was very sure now that it was a good color not a hint of the hateful underdone black, but a soft, rich brown, shading to gold at the thin

odges.

Now he was free—the laborers could

Now he was free—the laborers could attend to the rest as usual—and he would go and hunt for Don Melito. He ran up the steps and along the platform, and half way stopped short, as if he had run against a wall.

The rusty irons should never have been trusted with that giant's strength! They might do for common men, but for Coco— As soon as consciousness came back to him, and with it the old rage, he had snapped them, and, wrenching out the iron bars from the window of the calabox, had come for his revenge. Even now he was shaking his wrists, one still hooped with the iron band, before the old administrador's face and hissing: "You! You did me this. And now I will boil you!"

Even now he was shaking his wriets, one still hooped with the iron band, before the old administrador's face and hissing: "You! You did me this. And now! will boil you?"

Don Milto stood still and gray a part of the booking up into Coccis syres. His has was in his hand on account of the heat; but now he put it on as if scorning to stand uncovered before the fellow, put it steadily upon the curling gray hair that reached barely to the level of those great maked chest muscles.

Servet maked chest muscles.

The bank has been been to the server of the seal of the black laguar and clutched him with those and lithe as a cnt. but he was no match for this huge foe. He fought for life, but Coc with the equal desporation of hate. Struggle as he would, he was borne back and back until his legs cringed from the glow of the palla. At aids he seemed to drown all other sounds. And could him backward against the effect of the seemed to drown all other sounds. And could him backward against the effect in the ward that bubbling roar which seemed to drown all other sounds. And could him backward against the effect in the seemed to drown all other sounds. And could him backward against the effect in the seemed to drown all other sounds. And could him backward against the effect in the seemed to drown all other sounds. And could him backward against the effect in the seemed to drown all other sounds. And could him backward against the effect in the seemed to drown all other sounds. And could be him backward against the effect of the beautiful the hard and mighty back and cuspit a feet and the seemed to drown all other sounds. And could about one of those graried legs and the seemed to drown all other sounds. And could be him backward against the effect of the bride work of the beautiful the hard the seemed to drown all other sounds. And could him backward against the effect of the bride work of the bride who officiated, the seemed to drown all other sounds. And could be a seemed to drown all other sounds and the seemed to drown all

dozen men were upon him.

That is about all there is to tell, except

That is about all there is to tell, except that Coco made no more trouble on the haclenda of Villa. At Lima he found the swift justice which sometimes happens in Peru. Don Melito was in bed several days, for he had been roughly handled in body and in nerves. The first day on which he could sit up a little Felipe brought him a cake of chancaca. "Thank you," said the old man, laying it on the coverlet. Sugar was an old story to him. But you must taste this, my adminis-"But you must taste this, my administrador, and see if it is all right."

"It is good," answered Melifo, munching submissively. And then, with a sudden light: "It is very good, as good as I could have made myself. Quite right And I think you sent it to the molds at just the right time."

TWO GRAINS OF MORPHINE

the Hands of the Doctor.

A telephone call to the police station this morning notified the officers that a man had poisoned himself at 88 North New Jersey street. The police in turn ing-houses and in the basement was the man. His wife said that he had taken morphine. The man refused to allow himself to be treated, and ordered the doctor out of the house. The dose had been so slight that it did not affect him, and, after waiting to see him safe, the

The man was Oliver Hires, formerly an employe of the Pan-Handle railroad, but out of a job since the strike. His wife said that she had not lived with him for six weeks, as she had reason to believe that he was not doing his duty. She says that he came in this morning and asked her to forgive him. She said that she freely forgave him, but she refused to live with him as she had done in the past. He said that if she did not take him back he would kill himself, and, finding his wife firm in her resolve to have nothing more to do with him, he took the contents of a package of morphine The package was bought at Schad's drug store, at Noble and Washington streets,

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Miss Knippenberg returned home yesterday ening from an extended visit in the West olorado Springs on account of Mr. Smith's and Mrs. Albert Gall, Jr., will give a

Mrs. Joseph R. Lilly has gone to visit her grandmother at Lexington, Ky. She will be away for about ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Addison Bybee and family

Mr. and are Addison bytee and laminate have returned home after several weeks' absence, and are at the Denison House.

Mrs. George Brecount, of Cincinnati, is the guest this week of Mrs. Harry E. Drew. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Drew will entertain in

North Pennsylvania street, the latter part of day afternoon for her sister, Mrs. Hobbs, of Macon, Ga. A charming original story was Cards have been sent out which read: "De

riage of their sister, Miss Florence M. Stew-Miss Lizzie Schwegman, of 300 Clifford ave. nue, entertained her music class yesterday from 1 to 5 o'clock. The program consisted of recitations, dialogues and music. The dining-room was decorated with flowers and ever-

Schwegman and Miss Pauline Krieg. But Don Melito was not here, and therewere no signs of his coming. Perhaps he was leaving Felipe to find out the difference between knowing how some one else does a thing and how to do it one's self. The boy fidgeted up and down and looked at the vat first from one end and then from the other, and grew more doubtful the more he looked.

"I don't know, and I don't know," he cried to himself. "But sure it is that I must do something, for he left me in charge and perhaps is busy with other matters, thinking I would not left be spoiled. Put it in the molds!"

The men leaned their candied noes against the wall. The molders begain lading their buckets full and, in turn, filling the shallow molds. The color then darkened again as sudden crystallization take them round the Belt, the party including tainment this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Arthur Jordan, 729 North Meridian street. A Arthur Jordan, 729 North Meridian street. A reading was given by Mrs. R. S. Bigger, and musical numbers by Mrs. Carolyn Winter Goetz, Miss Sarah Meigs and others. The sum raised will be devoted to the Salle Indiana, Paris.

The interior of Tabernacle church was beautifully decorated this morning for the marriage of Miss Helen Claire Walker to Mr. Henry Matson Waite, which took place there af 11

ry Matson Waite, which took place there at 11 o'clock. Majenta was the prevailing color in the flowers, which with palms and ferns banked the altar, and the ribbons which marked the seats reserved for the immediate friends and relatives of the two families. The number bidden to the ceremony was such that the large church was entirely filled. The ushers were Mr. Evens entirely filled. entirely filled. The ushers were Mr. Evans Woollen, Mr. William Babcock Poland and

BRUTALITY OF THE POLICE

PERSECUTION OF A DEFENSELESS WOMAN FOR MONEY.

An Almost Incredible Story Brought to Public Notice By the Lexow Investigating Committee, of New York City.

New York Sun. This is Mrs. Urchittels statement. It

is addressed to Mr. Moss: "In 1891 I came to New York, a widow with four children. My husband died in Hamburg. Being without any means I applied to the Hebrew Charities on Eighth street for help, and they were kind enough to support me for starting a boarding-house in 166 Division street, and gave me for furniture and other necessaries and besides \$60, and sent immigrants to my boarding-house. My business was increasing daily, having thirty to thirty-five persons every week, and in eight months I saved \$600. I worked hard, indeed, but I did it gladly. knowing that this will enable me to support my children, the orphans. The imgive up the boarding business, and, ap-plying again to the Charities, they supported me again, giving me \$150 and sent me to Brownville, where I bought a restaurant and made a nice living. But having the misfortune to lose of my beloved children, I left Brownville, after

loved children, I left Brownville, after staying there but a little time, and came back to New York.

"I bought a cigar store in 37 Ritt (Ridge) street, corner Broomer, for \$175, and gave the landlord \$40 security and supplied more goods for \$50. On the second day of my taking possession of the store a man came in and bought a package of chew tobacco for 5 cents. Accouple of days after the same man came in asking me for a package of chew tobacco to trust him which Irefused, excusing myself, being recently the owner of that store I don't know anybody or that surrounding I can not do it. He fook then a dollar out of his pocket and gave it to me for changing, and having no other small change only pennies, which he wouldn't take, I sent my thirteen years' old daughter to get other which he wouldn't take, I sent my thirteen years' old daughter to get other coins for the dollar, and handing the same to the man I felt a tickling in my hand, caused by the quarter of the dollar in the hand of the man, and I said goodbye to him. On the evening of that day another man came in the store, and told another man came in the store, and told me that the man who was before asking for chew tobacco without money is a detective, and that he has a warrant to arrest me, and I can avoid the trouble by giving the detective \$50, and refusing to do it. I will be locked up, and my children taken away from me till the twenty-first year. Not knowing to have done any wrong I laughed at the man and told him that I wouldn't give any cent to anybody, and if that man should come again I will chase him out with a broom.

"The other night at 11 o'clock, the children being asleep already, the same man who asked me to trust him the chew tobacco, and of whom I learned after that was a detective named Hussie came in with another man who took worn. away my cousin that came to see me in that night, and the detective remained with me alone in the store. He told me then that he knows that I keep a disorderly house and saved \$600 of that dishonest business. If I want to escape being arrested he wanted \$50. I opposed

to his assertion and protested against ness, but he wouldn't listen to me, and in spite of my protesting and the crying of my children I was forced to leave my store and follow him.

"As we were two blocks away we met

Mr. Hockstein, and crying I told him all my trouble and how I don't know anything about the false accusations, it was of no avail. Mr. Hockman told me that the detective wants \$75, but he will try to settle it with \$50, but without any money nothing can be done for me and gave me also his advice to pay \$10 money to the detective I wouldn't be troubled at all and that I should pursue my business unhindered. I repeated again and again that I don't know anyagain and again that I don't know anything about dishonest business, but it was no use talking more. I was dragged from corner to corner till 3 o'clock in the morning, insisting that I have money with me, \$600 are hidden in my stockings. Weary and tired and I sat down at the corner of Essex and Rivington streets at a dry goods store and took off my stockings, showing them that I had not any money within them. If you don't want to give the money,' said the detective to me, 'I can't help it,' you must follow me to the station-house.'

Gave Up All She Had.

Gave Up All She Had. "Being convinced that it was impos-sible that I should escape without giving money I took out \$25 of my pocket, the only money I had, and handed them over to the detective standing by a window, which money was parted between Mr. Hockstein and himself, he taking \$13 and Hockstein \$12. They went with me to Essex street, and sending me through a gate in a house, where I was kept about two minutes, they sent me home after with the warning to prepare \$50. At 7 o'clock in the morning the detective Hussie came to my store asking for the money. I cried again and begged him to let me go, that I am not able to give

money. I cried again and begged him to let me go, that I am not able to give him any more money, but he didn't want to hear me any more and I had to follow him. By the signal of a whistle a man came near me and the detective gave me over to him with the remark, not to let me go till I give the money, \$50. The name of that man is Mr. Meyer. I went with him to Mr. Lefkavitz, manufacturer of syrups, 154 Delancey street, and to Mr. Frank for selling the store even for the \$50. but they didn't want to buy it seeing the man after me and fearing trouble.

"After trying in vain to sell the store, the detective said to Mr. Meyer, 'That bad woman don't want to give the money—take her to the court,' and I had to stay at the trial. Two bad disreputed boys were engaged by the detective Hussie for witnesses. The one said that he gave me 50 cents, and the other said he would give 40 cents, and I did not agree, asking 50, and thus I was detained in default of \$500 bail. Having been sitting in the court, the detective, Hussie, came in to me on the same day at 4 o'clock p. m., and told me that my children are already taken away from my house, and if I can give him \$50 he can help me even now. Hearing the distress of my poor children, I cried londly, and a lady took me to a dark room, where I was locked up. Unable to procure bail, I was imprisoned there three days and sent after to the Tombs, where I had to stand trial. There were about fifty persons to witness that I always made an honest living, but they were not asked at all, and being wholly unable to understand the English language, I couldn't defend myself. The lawyer, who was sent from the Hebrew Charities, came too late, and had to give only the certificate of the society, testifying that I was supported by them and led a decent living. It came too late, and I could not talk any more.

Her Search for Her Children. ould not talk any more.

Her Search for Her Children.

"I was fined \$50. My brother sold my store for \$55, and paid the fine. I ran then crazy for my children, for I didn't know where they were. Meeting the detective, he told me that they are in the hands of a society in Twenty-third street. I ran there, but none knew of my children. Finally, after five weeks, I received a postal card of my child that the children are at the One-Hundred-and-Fifty-first street, Eleventh avenue, and then I got there and begged to give me back my children, none would hear me. Grieved, at the depths of my heart, seeing me bereaved of my dear children, if fell sick and was laying six months in Sixty-sixth-street Hospital, and had to undergo a great operation by Professor Her Search for Her Children. I fell sick and was laying six months in Sixty-sixth-street Hospital, and had to undergo a great operation by Professor Mondie. After I left hospital, I had the good chance to find a place in 558 Broad-way, where I fixed up a stand by which I am enabled to make a nice living, to support and to educate my children. I went again to the Twenty-third street, begging to release my children, and that was denied again, My heart craves to have my children with me. I have noth-ing else in the world only them. I want to live and to die for them.

"I lay my supplication before you, hon-

orable sir, father of family, whose heart beats for your children, and feels what children are to a fathful mother; help me to get my children, let me be mother to them. Grant me my holy wish, and I will always pray for your happiness, and will never forget your kind, benevolent act toward me."

When Mr. Moss had finished the reading, he asked the witness if she could identify officer Hussey. The woman half stood up, and, pointing one hand directly at Hussey, cried out: "That is the man; he has my children. That is the man; they have my children. That is the man in the man again pointed at him, crying: "That is the man!"

When she was somewhat quieted, she

When she was somewhat quieted, she said, in answer to questions by Mr. Moss, that two days after she first testified two men came to see her and said if she made trouble for Hochstim, he would send her to prison for two years.

Senator Bradley—Has she her children back yet?

send her to prison for two years.
Senator Bradley—Has she her children back yet?

Mr. Goff—No. When a police magistrate has committed a child to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, it is difficult to recover it. There is no appeal. On the ipse dixit of one man children can be secreted from their natural protectors. I do not know if it is wise to give such power in the hands of any one man. The objects of Mr. Gerry's society may be wise, humane and philanthropic, possibly, but he is under no accountability to any official or other person or institution. Under the powers which the Legislature has given him, the natural protectors of children committed to his society's protection are deprived even of the old common law right of visitation.

Why Shopkeepers Do Not Like

Sell Goods "On Approval." Brooklyn Eagle. People often wonder why the large dry good

neult for those of slood principles and naturally honest to realize that people can stoop to such meanness and deliberately and intentionally take advantage of our desire to please the public. Yet it is well known to all men in our business that it is not an uncommon thing for women to have goods sent home on approval with no idea of purchasing, but simply to use them for some particular occasion, a wedding, theater or reception, returning them in a few days as unsatisfactory in some particular. A society woman ordered an elegant and expensive wap made here. I myself went to New York and made a selection for the wrap from a very choice line of goods. It was made in our workroom by experienced and competent hands, according to directions given by the customer, and was truly a work of art when finished. It was sent home and in a few days came back, the woman in question maintaining that it did not suit.

"In the meantime one of the girls in the workroom where the wrap was made had been to a church wedding ard recognized the customer wearing the identical wrap. There is no question, of course, that she wished to obtain the garment for that particular occasion without paying for it.

"In another instance an old customer bought a jacket for her litle boy here. The next day she returned it, saying she thought it shop worn. The coat had been in stock with a number of others, nexer especially exhibited, and we were certain it could not be shop worn. However, when the coat was examined the braid and two or three of the buttons showed unnistakable evidence of wear, and a closer investigation disclosed a pair of boy's gloves tucked away in one of the bockets. There is but one explanation—the jacket had been worn several times by the child, was returned as unsatisfactory.

Trade Effects of the Increased Use

of Shoes By Men.

Who Knows? PASSING OF THE BOOT.

The diminished use of boots is a matter concern to the manufacturers of them and to the producers of heavy leather and heavy calfsins. Twenty years ago the calf-boot industry was a leading one in New England. Whole towns were studded with factories which pro-duced calf boots exclusively. For a decade the it is hardly of any importance. A few manufacturers of shoes include boots as a specialty, but the demand is too light to amount to much. When calf boots were more in vogue manufacboys, to whom price was a secondary consid eration. The legs were frequently corded with silk stitching. The star and crescent and other fanciful ornamentations were inlaid on the legs of the boots; there were high heels and the boots were striking specimens of mechan-ical art. The soles were iniaid with copper-zine and brass nails. The cowboys no longer pay \$15 or \$20 for a pair of boots. They want substance instead of show. But they were not the only wearers of calf boots. They were extensively worn. Many men prefer them to the only wearers of calf boots. They were extensively worn. Many men' prefer them to-day, though the number is growing less. The old-fashioned stoga boots were formerly sold in large quantities; they are well-night obsolete. There followed a demand for a lighter and more stylish article. A kip boot of finer texture was produced, about equal in appearance to the best calf boot, but this, too, has fallen somewhat into disuse, and the sales this season are scarcely over one-half the usual amount. Where there were twenty factories producing boots exclusively, there is now not one. Even the farmers are using heavy shoes instead of boots, and if it becomes a necessity to wear long-legged boots, they buy rubber. Twenty years ago the entire product of Salem and Peabody was heavy boot and brogan leather. Today there are less less than half a dozen tanners making it. Brogans and plow shoes are indispensable in many sections of country, but there are comparatively few exquisive manufacturers of these now. The Greedmore. Dom Pedro. English ties and Creole congress are supplanting them. The decline in the consumption of calf boots affects the tanners of calf skins. The tanners must necessarily buy more or less of them. They can not select light and medium weights exclusively, and if they can them they feel no certainty of being able to dispose of them in the finished state. There is, nevertheless, a use in this world for whatever is good for anything, and there will be some way of disposing of heavy calf skins, though for the moment it appears difficult to point out the direction into which they will be moved.

QUEER THINGS AT JAVA. Millions of a Pigmy Race Who

Work for 10 Cents a Day. W. C. Knoofe, a rich coffee and sugar grower of Java, is among the recent arrivals at the California. Mr. Knoofe is accompanied by several friends. He has lived in Java ten ears, and has large and flourishing plants

this queer country, for so many years under the control of the Dutch, and said that few "You never saw such happy people anywher

"You never saw such happy people anywhere as these little Javanese. They are always talking, laughing and dancing, and seem never to have any sort of care. They work in the tea, coffee and sugar plantations for 8. or 9 cents a day, and the best of them never get over 10 or 12 cents. Yet ey are entirely contented. The women, who are the best for teapicking, do not get more than 4 or 5 cents a day. The tea is cut every forty days, so there is always work to do. There is a big yield this year, and it is good tea, but it isn't worth much. We got ward from Amsterdam, where this year, and it is good tea, but it isn't worth much. We got ward from Amsterdam, where much of our tea goes, that it was worth only from 9 to 10 cents a pound.

"With coffee and sugar the price is different. There never was as much money in sugar as at the present time, It is worth from \$5.20 to \$2.00 for each pickel, or 134 pounds. The growers are getting rich. Both the coffee and sugar crops are very large, and like the tea, they are very fine. Coffee has vesseld around so much that there is no longer

CITY PARAGRAPHS.

Edward Dryer, age twenty-three, given fivenonths' sentence at Covington for assault and the control of the Governor.

There will be a meeting of the teachers of the Girls' Industrial School, Wednesday after

In all the great hotels, all the leading clubs, all the refined homes Dr. Price's Baking Powder holds supremacy.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN. Story That the President Has Interfered-Mr. Carlisle Denies

Special to The Indianneolis News.
Washington, D. C., October 9.—One of
the sensational campaign rumous growing out of the New York complication
is that the Faderal officials have been
ordered by the President to refrain from
speech-making in the Empire State.
Secretary Carlisle, through one of his official subordinates, denied this report as
far as it related to the Treasury Department, making specific denial of that
part of the story which asserted that
Private Secretary Thurber delivered the
President's order in a two-hours' conference held with Secretary Carlisle last
week.

Secretary Carlisle intends to make at Secretary Carlisle intends to make as least one campaign speech either in New York city or Louisville. He is wanted at the latter city to answer McKinley, who will appear there a few days hence and is anxious to go. As a further refutation of the rumor that Federal officials had been warned not to participate in the campaign, the fact was mentioned that Assistant Secretary Wike and Comptroller Eckels will leave in the next ten days for Illinois to make Democratic speeches.

GREAT STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

Neurly Ten Thousand Men and Wo men Quit Work.

New York, October 9.-A general strike New York, October 9.—A general strike of the cloak-makers of this city, numbering nearly ten thousand men and women, was inaugurated to-day. About seven thousand finishers and operatives will be forced out of work within a day or two by the strike. They will only work long enough to finish up the work that the cloak-makers left in the shops. The strike committee has agreed that no the cloak-makers left in the shops. The strike committee has agreed that no settlement shall be made with the manufacturers until the latter have signed bonds, giving real-estate security, for their good faith. It was further agreed that no union man shall begin work until all of the manufacturers had come to terms. There was considerable opposition to this movement, its principal antagonist being Joseph Barondess, who holds that under this rule one obstinate manufacturer can keep 16,000 men out of work forever. The socialistic element, however, wanted a general strike.

The Case of a Gambler.

In the Police Court this morning the case of Isaac Bone was brought up. Bone was arrested for running a gaming device in West Washington street, and also for gaming. John Duncan appeared for the defendant, and said that it had been agreed to plead guilty to the charge of gaming if a fine of 55 would be made and the other case dismissed. This was done. Judge Stubbs asked the prosecutor if this was satisfactory to him. The prosecutor replied that Chief of Detectives Spian had compromised the case. Spian denied this. No witnesses were called.

Northwestern Miller.

The "bulls" not being able to get away with the immense visible supply, the hogs will continue as a silent partner in the transaction. Chicago parties sold 500 hogs to farmers in this locality this week, which will be fattened on wheat and sold later on in the season. The same thing is being done in

What a great thing it is that a can of cake or biscuit properly mixed and baked will always come out just right. That's the case when the baking is done with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

"Poor Mr. Hill."
Says Ben and Bill.
"One of us will—"
Says Dave "Keep still."
And he was not a bit angry, but ast down to a bottle, of "Hommel's extra dry." a sur winner. J. Metzger & Co. sell it. Tel. 407. Like Flying Jib

They are ahead of all others. We refer the Metzger & Co.'s delicious and pure Californiwines. Have you tried their port, sherry angelica, etc.? Only \$1.25 per gallon. Tel Majors Only.



PIERCE antees a CURE

OR MONEY RETURNED. In Severe Coughs, Bronchial, Threat and Lung Diseases, Asthma, Scrofula in every form, and even the Scrofulous affection of the lungs that's called Consumption, in all its earlier stages, the "Discovery" CURES.

FINANCIAL.

YUMA IMPROVEMENT CO. 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

TRUSTEES OF THE MORTGAGE, THE FARMERS'LOAN & TRUST CO Interest payable January and July in New York. The Yuma Improvement Company offers at par and accrued interest. \$429,000 of its First Morigage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of \$1,000 cach, due 1913. Total issue, \$500,000, Carefu and reliable estimates show that the net earnings will be not less than \$176,000 per annum.

All applications for bonds, must be addressed and all subscriptions paid to:

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. New York City, who will deliver the bonds receipt of applications and subscriptions case of over subscriptions, the bonds will allotted pro rate as near as may be.

The Yuma Improvement Co., UNITED BANK BUILDING, New York Oity. Wall Street, C. L. VAN DE WATER, Se

Stand at the Head. For thirty years Dueber Watch Cases have been endorsed by every prominent dea lerin the United States mark in this country, and the Hall mark in 17 RUBY JEWELED England are a guaran-tee of pure metal. 17jewel Hampden move-ments in Dueber cases stand at the head

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT OPERA HOUSE - "S

PARK THEATER-Wilbur Oper company in "Fre Diavola." EMPIRE THEATER-Lily Clay Con

CITY PARKS.

FOR THE INDIANAPOLIS ENGI-NEERING CLUB.

By Thomas C. Perry.

history of parks begins with that it first man—Adam, in the Garden of from those prehistoric times down in present, the park has been regards the most desirable environment for his ideal, but unattainable, abode. was not free for all; it corresponded to the royal preserve, rather than the common, reserved for the use of an aristocracy, founded upon moral perfection. The oldest parks were for religious purposes. Men byilt their own houses near together for piotection and social interurse, but when they built a house for course, but when they built a house for worship—a temple, they sought a place remote from mindane associations, out under the trees and sky as better suited to the presence of Deity. They labored to adorn and beautify these places in such a way as to render them acceptable and pleasing to their Gods. This was the custom among the worshipers of the Druids, and the worshipers of Baal, whose sacred groves the children of Israel are repeatedly warned to shun. The accademy and the lyceum of the Greeks were parks of this nature. The extensive grounds surrounding many of the Hindoo and Chinese temples in the present cenand Chinese temples in the present cen-tury are celebrated for their elaborate

It was not a great step from the sacred park to the royal inclosure, for it is one of the divine rights, nay, duties of kings, gnize no superior in magnificence. olomon kept the palace and pleasreed for land once started among kings, became insatiable. Numerous pal-aces, with spacious grounds, intersected by streams of water, adorned by trees and shrubbery, gorgeous flowers, fount-ains and statues, were inadequate to the kingly appetite; which demanded exten-sive areas of land, whole forests, in fact, to be guarded against all encroachment and reserved for royal hunting parks. William the Conqueror gave to West-

nd reserved for royal hunting parks. William the Conqueror gave to Westinster Abbey 390 acres of land, Hyde ark, to be used by the churchmen as a unitarium; but at the same time he desoted the English villages and farins on tract of land about ninety miles in cirumference, where "he planted a great reserve for deer and laid down the law herewith that whose should slay hart or ind should be blinded."

In European countries there always has

swith that whose should slay hart or a should be blinded."

European countries there always has an and is still fierce rebellion at being under from pleasure and hunting unds. As monarchy declined and ocracy advanced, it was inevitable it kings should share the enjoyment of r lands more and more with their lects, until gradually they lost their usive nature and were restored to rightful proprietors, the public, erry city of any pretensions now has public parks. Paris takes the lead a her great suburban parks on the le, where water in fountains, falls, ams and insoons does its utmost to rm, hortienliture reaches its climax, hippodromes and fields for military is and games afford a theaster for contentraliment. All of this in addito its city parks, boulevards and inical gardens.

to its city parks, boulevards and nical surdens.

Indon's hugs, as her parks have been down a large portion of their interto the throngs that frequent them, to their "erary and historical assoons. The have, too, considerable indic beauty and interest. Flowers, trees, waterways swans, cow pass, driveways, etc., make the city attractive. Extensive tracts of surrounding the city have recently converted into public parks. Madand Edinburg have fine parks. Calahas extensive botanical and zoolal gardens, equipped with the flora fauna of tropical regions.

Total deal of attention has been paid arks in the United States recently. York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelst, Louis, and Cincinnati are among leading cities in this respect. The crity of our city parks are yet in a crude condition. Indianapolis has park history yet to make. Parks and be planned to render the city a fold service—physical, aesthetic, incutal, and ethical.

rectual, and ethical hey are the city's ventilators, and af-d an opportunity for a change of air the city at large. They also enable lividual citizens to obtain the fresh , sunshine and exercise, that are so ential to health.

Parks add greatly to the beauty of the ity. Man loves variety, and has an elty. Man loves variety, and has an aversion to monotony. The voyager longs for a sight of land; the traveler on land halls with no less delight the sight of water; the traveler in rural districts singles out with pleasure the works of man; but no prospect so quickly satiates as a succession of buildings, unrelieved by architecture's most effective setting, foliage. The building and the park are necessary to each other's perfection; the ssary to each other's perfection; the offsets and gives character to the rr. Pikes the public library in Uni-ity Square, with a suitable adjustother. Pikes the public library in University Square, with a suitable adjustment of foliage, and its beauty is doubled. A spacious park will gain in beauty in giving a portion of its ground to some superbly-built public structure, such as a picture gallery, museum, or bath-house. Not only does a park increase the beauty of the adjacent buildings, but, by the contrast it affords, gives the closely built districts a pleasing effect. After wandering through a park a man faels gratification in walking between rows of trim geometrical buildings that he would never experience in the absence of the park.

park.

The educational possibilities of the park are great. Aside from hightening the people's sense of the beautiful, and refining their artistic perceptions, they may be made to give a great amount of scientific knowledge.

may be made to give a great amount of scientific knowledge.

In the days when the world was a wilderness, with occasional tamed and cultivated spots, precise geometrical gardens were popular, but now when the country is laid off in checkerboard farms and the city into checkerboard blocks, gardens and parks are planned after the primitive wildness of nature. This imitation of nature should not be simply with a view of making a fine display, but should be true, in order to give children and untraveled people correct geographical notions in respect to erosion, land formation, etc. Hardy flowering plants, growing amid natural surroundings, are greatly preferable to the gorgeous and expensive masses of color that constitute the average park flowerbed.

that constitute the average park flowerbad.

The Japanese have taught us that the
stem adds to the beauty of the single
flower and have reformed our bouquets
but we have not learned the lesson with
regard to flower-beds yet. The arrangement of trees may be made very instructive. Grouping together all the members
of one family and labeling them with
their common and scientific names and
native places is the common arrangement of the arboretum. If the park is
large and contains a hill it would be interesting to have the vegetation on the
hill-slope graduated from the tropical
palms below to the birches, willows and
mosses of the frigid zone above. Fields
of grain, pastures and orchards are
cheap and ornamental, and add to the
park's variety and interest. Colk ctions
of rock, classified, a diminutive cave,
with stalactite and stalagmite formations in progress, an artificial crater in
a hilltop, cuts in the earth, etc., would
give geological information. Then
come the birds and animals, with their
ever fresh interest and information for
old and young. Statuary, fountains and
fine buildings contribute to the beauty
of the park and the education of the
people.

Th answering the question, Was the

of the park and the education of the people. In answering the question, Was the World's Fair a success? from a mercenary standpoint, it must be admitted that it was not. A much greater attention would have been paid to displays of wares with one-half of the enormous expense on grounds and buildings. As it was, the exhibits were secondary to the buildings themselves. In looking back now, the exhibits are largely forgotten, while the buildings stand out in all their superb proportions and beauty. Looked at broadly, it was a glorious success. It at broadly, it was a glorious success. It was a case of the meaner purpose giving lace to the higher, nobier one of examining men's conceptions of art and seanty. We should be guided by the same rinciple in our action with regard to city arks.

bracing 683 acres of land, lying wholly within the city, is one of the greatest attractions of New York city. The city has recently purchased large tracts of land for rural parks. Of these, Bronx Park, through which Bronx river flows, has the greatest natural beauty, and is of interest as the proposed site of axtensive boest as the proposed site of extensive botanical gardens. New York spends annually \$1,250,000 on park development and maintenance. She has now 5,000 acres of park land.

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is one of the world's largest parks. The city's action in this connection has secured an endless blessing to the people of Philadelphia, and of other cities that profit by the example of the Quaker city. The State Legislature of '67 authorized that the land along the Schuylkill should be vested in the city of Philadelphia, to be laid out and maintained forever as an onen nublic pleasant and the city of the control of the city of th laid out and maintained forever as an open public place and park for the health and enjoyment of the people of said cky and the preservation of the purity of the water supply of the city of Philadelphia. Through purchases and gifts, over 2,700 acres along the banks of the Schuyikill have been secured for this magnificent park, whose entire cost, including both land and construction, is covered by \$10,000,000. This park is memorable as the sight of the Centennial Exposition.

covered by \$10,000,000. This park is meinorable as the sight of the Centennial
Exposition.

Men delight in nature, especially in
animal and plant life, and their appreciation of it increases in proportion as
they are separated from it. It is said
that the Venetians actually suffer
from their longing for a sight of plants
and animals, and frequently take expeditions to the mainland to revel in the
tuxury of plenty of green grass and
quadrupeds. In the same way, people in
crowded cities long for and seek the
country. On summer evenings and on
Sundays the suburban-cars are crowded,
and the streets are full of vehicles carrying their loads of picnickers to the
groves. The effect of this transition
from the rigid restraint of the city to
unpatrolled, sequestered places, is often
disastrous. It allows a moral relaxation,
a spirit of irresponsibility, and drunkenness, carousal and lawlessness ensue.
If attractive, carefully guarded city
parks were the resorts of these same
people, they would remain masters of
themselves, their higher, rather than
their lower, natures would be aroused by
nature's beauties, and freedom, not lawlessness, would follow. The familiarity
with nature that the park makes possible
for city people, tempers, broadens and
uplifts the character of men and women, with nature that the park makes possible for city people, tempers, broadens and uplifts the character of men and women, who, in the incessant struggle and rush of business, are apt to magnify morbidly the importance of petty trials and failures. Nature teaches us humility and gratitude; we consider the filles of the field, and exclaim, "What is man that Thou art mindful of him!"

Parks are costly but when we consider the high benefits they confer upon those to whom they are accessible, the same spirit that says we must have schools at any cost demands parks as indispensable auxiliaries to the development, education and happiness of our citizens.

Boston has lately attracted attention by the extension of her park system. For-merly the famous Common and humerous park squares scattered through the city made up the total of Boston's parks. An act of the Legislature in '75 authorized the appointment of a Board of Park Com-missioners, but no active work was done until '85. A chain of parks and park ways has been constructed through and around Boston, none of which lies over four miles from Boston Common, in the heart of the city. With characteristic Boston thoroughness and foresight, the park commissioners of that city have la-bored less to secure immediate effects park commissioners of that city have labored less to secure immediate effects and make the greatest display for their money and more to secure for the city a permanent and growing benefit in its parks. They have done much for the present generation; Franklin Park of 527 acres, has been purchased and improved at a cost of hearly \$3,000,000. Arnold Arboretum is among the leading parks of its kind in the country. Large sums have been expended on the beautiful Marine Park system. The board's most meritorious work has not been in preserving sightly localities, but in the conversion of unsightly, pestilential places into healthful and beautiful ones. Over \$2,000,000 has been spent in improving the Fens alone. Frederick Law Olmstead, America's pioneer landscape architect, the man who has planned almost every notable park from the Atlantic to the Pacific, said in this connection: "In no other work of which I have knowledge has the purpose of the park department been so liable to be misunderstood, yet in hardly any other has the original controlling purpose been pursued so steadily or with as little waste because of the desire to realize superficial and temporarily pleasing and immediately popular results."

Among Western cities, Chicago is, of course, far in the lead. They have there three distinct Park. Commissions—that of the south, the horth and the west. The city is, with the exception of a short stretch, entirely surrounded by parks and boulevards. The parks cover an area of 2,000 acres, while there are fifty-nine miles of boulevards in connection with them. The cost of the parks has been spent in such costly and important work as the construction of break-waters. All recall Chicago's long and persistent combat with Lake Michigan.

Cincinnati has its Eden Park and Burnett Wood for suburban resorts, and

and persistent combat with Lake Michigan.

Cincinnati has its Eden Park and Burnett Wood for suburban resorts, and is at present giving its attention to down town parks, which its commissioners believe to be more necessary and beneficial to the community.

St. Louis has over 2,000 acres of park land, secured at a cost of \$1,200,000, and improved at an expense of \$3,250,000. Forest Park alone covers an area of nearly 1,400 acres.

It is often, as if in reproach, that Indianapolis is more like an overgrown village than a city. There is truth in dianapolis is more like an overgrown village than a city. There is truth in the remark. A stranger would not judge the city's population from its appearance. There is nowhere a crowd; nowhere a sky-scraping economy of land; plenty of dooryard is the rule. The result is deceptive. Even old citizens wonder, when a public occasion assembles the people, where they all come from. We should rejoice in, rather than apologize for, this peculiarity of indianapolis. Electricity, bleycles, and improved streets have of late years tended to increase rather than lessen the tendency to scatter—spread out. Whether it will continue with the future growth of the city, or whether there will be greater condensation, as is usual, may be to some extent an open question; but, in either case, the city's need of parks will be urgent. Indeed, it is already most urgent. For, while the ventilating service of parks is fortunately less in demand in Indianapolis than in most other cities of the size, every other excuse a park has for being pleads "trumpet-tongued" for Indianapolis parks.

than in most other cities of the size, every other excuse a park has for being pleads "trumpet-tongued" for Indianapolis parks.

It is noticeable that in new settlements the banks of lakes and streams are sought as the most desirable residence districts, but as the population increases the residence localities shrink away from the water's edge and give place to factories, breweries, slaughter-houses, amming-grounds, etc., and the waterdumping-grounds, etc., and the water-way, that in its natural state was an

dumping-grounds, etc., and the waterway, that in its natural state was an ornament and a boon to the people, becomes an eyesore and a menace to the health of the community.

White river, on the western and northern sides of the city: Pleasant run, passing through the collegs suburb of Irvington, thence skirting the city on the south; Pogues's run, passing through the center of the city, and finally Fall creek, coursing through what promises to be the city's finest residence locality, have the power of making or marring the city. They are fast degenerating into noisome sewers, and the value of the land along them is, in most cases, greatly depreciated rather than enhanced because of their proximity. Every available foot of land along these water courses should be purchased to be utilized for the future beauty and health of Indianapolis. We should do for Hoosier posterity what Philadelphia and Boston have done for their future citizens in this respect. A rural dwelling, recently built on East Washington street, on the east bank of Pleasant run, shows what a becoming and desirable neighbor, from an architectural standpoint, one of these simple streams may be. It will be a creditable and praiseworthy work to save the natural beauties of our city from their threatened abuse, thus rendering the double service of securing a blessing and preventing a nuisance. It would be an investment that would amply pay for itself in increasing the attractiveness of the city and the value of its property.

In addition to the park ways along its water-courses, Indianapolis needs a genu-ine park for its educational features. She has a justly famous school system, which should be enriched and strengthened by has a justly famous school system, which straid of hot cake, biscuit, properties have made noteworthy advancent in park work. Central Park, em-

difficult to reach, and connected with the difficult to reach, and connected with the city only by electric car lines. It should not be unguarded and unwatched, a place of unlimited license, whither parents would hesitate to send their children for an afternoon's recreation; nor should it be simply a driving park. It should be the common out-of-doors school and playground for the people. To meet these requirements, the park must lie within the city limits must be under the vigilance afty limits, must be under the vigilance of the city police force, and must be so-ciently attractive to invite visitors. I know of no more suitable situation for

I know of no more suitable situation for such a park than the tract of land lying between Central avenue and Fall creek, north to the Fair grounds. There are about four hundred acres of land in that triangular district, almost wholly unoccupied, and affording all the advantages for a park in connection with the improvement of Fall creek that may be desirable for making water-courses and laprovement of Fall creek that may be desirable for making water-courses and lagoons for boating and skating on a grand scale. In the selection of sites for a system of parks in a city like Indianapolis, the needs of the city urge the avoidance of such a policy as that followed by St. Louis and Philadelphia in purchasing land so distant from the center of population as are Forest Park and Fairmount Park. Boston gives us the best example of improving and beautifying the city in a fuller sense of what parks should do for our city than any other city in the country.

for our city than any other city in the country.

In organizing such a park system as referred to, it seems to be necessary to place the matter in the hands of commissioners authorized by the Legislature, with full power to take the necessary steps in appropriating land and improving and maintaining it. They should report annually to the Common Council, county supervisors or district court. inty supervisors or district court.

In South Chicago the board of com missioners consists of five men, serving five years, one of whom is appointed each year by the Governor. They report annually to the supervisor of the county.

The Boston Park commissioners, five in number, are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Common Council. The board is renewed every five years, as in Chicago. return a report to the District Court. In Philadelphia the mayor, the presi-In Philadelphia the mayor, the presidents of the Select and Common Councils, commissioners of city property, the chief engineer and surveyor and the chief engineer of the water-works of said city, together with ten citizens, who are appointed for five years, five of them by the District Court and five of them by the Court of Common Pleas, constitute the park commissioners.

The South Chicago Park commissioners have power to issue bonds, secured by park property and property in the park district, to assess taxes, and to do by park property and property in the park district, to assess taxes, and to do other acts as a corporate body. The commissioners of Philadelphia act for the city of Philadelphia, all titles and moneys being provided by the Common Council.

Council.

These different methods are suggested to open the discussion as to the best policy for Indianapolis. In the organization of parks the best expression of the people should be obtained by a meeting of the citizens for an expression of opinion and the appointment of committees for securing the laws as the first step in the rroceedure, and while it should be the duty of organized societies to discuss and in exery way ald such an undertaking, they should avoid everything that would make the project seem the creature of any one society or that should suggest the three tailors of Tooley street in their resolution, that the people of England, etc. In order that the park improvement be a success all must feel that it is their interest.

The public interest in parks is most encouraging. We are being aroused to the park idea, but as yet the park is only in its infancy. As Adam in the primitive state dwelt in the garden of God's planting and care, so we shall finally come to our highest state on earth in the perfection of our arts, sciences and unblemished characters, and these, blending with the works of nature, will constitute the future park. different methods are suggested

ADVERTISING LOADED DICE.

A Letter Said To Have Been Found

In a Gamling House. That there is a big crap game, or, for that matter, several of them, in West Indianapolis, is well known, especially to the unfortunates who have gone over there to play. If any one has won dollar from any of the houses he has not made that fact known. Many of the players are wondering why they always lose. Superintendent Powell is inclined to believe that he has solved the prob-lem. A day or two ago he was handed a circular by a young man, who is a victim of craps. The young man claims to have found it in a West Indianapolis winnings at the gambling West Indianapolis because the game-dealers have been buying the kind of goods advertised in this letter. Mr. Powell took the letter to the United States authorities, but the Government can do nothing unless there is better evidence that the mails are used for unlawful purposes. The letter is from Chicago. Dear Sir-Not hearing from our last letter, we will again try and induce you to look into our line, and see if we are not in shape to supply you with goods on which we excel. We inclose sixteen pages from our new fall catalogue and few samples of our best marked playing cards; also a little miscellaneous matter regarding our loaded dice. This fall we have added over eight hundred crap banks to our already large list of customers for "miss" and "outs," and, as we can positively satisfy 99 per cent of them, we feel greatly pleased with the headway we are making in convincing the buying public that dice can be made to win or lose, and still be ex-actly the same as the fair dice in every actly the same as the fair dice in every way, particularly as to weight, eyes, finish and all. Our best work to-day is going into more games than all other houses taken together are reaching. Games who have tested the five, seven-and-a-half, ten and fifteen-dollar work offered as 50, 75 and 100 per cent. winning dice are the hardest ones we find to convince that our dice will get the money. Once taken in they bite no more. But, as we are a regularly-incorporated company under the State laws of Illinois, and have been before the sporting public since 1885, we feel that you will have confidence in us to the extent of buying a set of our feel that you will have confidence in us to the extent of buying a set of our best dice on our personal guarantee that they will do as represented, or that we will refund your money. Unless you can call and see us, this is the best offer we can make you. Our "miss outs," or bank set number one, is a protection to any game, and players can not slide or bank set number one, is a protection to any game, and player's can not slide or control one, and much less two. One of the best known outside men in the country, who has made many winnings by sliding or controlling dice in many heavy games all over the States, recently remarked in the presence of an employe of our house: "These Henry 'miss outs' are the toughest dice to control in the country. I can slide work

cently remarked in the presence of an employe of our house: "These Henry 'miss outs' are the toughest dice to control in the country. I can slide most loaded work easily, but these d—d things will roll like a ball from the time they leave my hand until they come to a stand."

We look at the games for our trade, not only for the dice, but everything in the line, and we will still be doing business at the old stand when crap games are a thing of the past, so that any one hesitatink to order dice for fear that we might make for an outsider to get in and win the roll can feel assured that we match our own dice for no one. We are not hogs. One end of the business satisfies us. Other than our own work and our own customers, we bar no dice work. We make everything for inside and outside. We have our "miss-outs" in games where there is not a fair dice in the house, yet they keep their games, so naturally do the "miss-outs" roll; and never hear a kick or complaint other than the ones you always hear even with the fair dice. "Miss-outs" are extra strong against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 5, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also against the field (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12), also agains

Greatest Altitude In Maine. The greatest altitude in Maine is Ka-tahdin mountain, which is 5,200 feet high.

Dyspeptics, naturally enough, afraid of hot cake, biscuit, pastry, ple crust and muffins. Hot food may be eaten with impunity when made with Dr.

AN OBSERVER'S NOTEBOOK.

A young man and two girls seated in anoe, were slowly drifting down the f Fairview, on the other the narrow ow-path, backed by the tall green trees. broken here and there to let the sunshine sift through. The young man is an enhusiastic student of art, and is well known in art circles. The girls looked around with wide-eyed

admiration, and used, as only girls can use, extravagant adjectives to express their feelings. Along the canal are some eautiful bits of scenery but most peopl fail to see them because they never dream of there being any loveliness at such a place, and, therefore, do not look for it. Very vivid coloring is found here. In the spring are all the tints and shades of green, but in the autumn the rushes, grass blades and the leaves on the great trees run riot with Nature's paint-box, and attire themselves in the most got geous colors.

An old, tumble-down rail fence reflect.

d its grayness in the water.

"I love those zig-zag fences. It seems o me that they must be dear to the heart fevery loyal Hoosler. They are so sely connected with our dear old State. look at its shadow in the water—such a ovely gray and—"
"Gray," exclaimed the young man,

looking fiercely at the unoffending shadow. "How can you see black and white in that? Why it's a soft purple." "Well, perhaps if I could screw my eye up as you do I could call gray a soft purple, but to me both are impossible. Now, look at that tree trunk where the sun strikes it, you must admit that it is an exquisite bit of gold gray."

"Gray," again exclaimed the student of art, "gray—that's the most pronounced green." The girls looked at the man, thinking he must be joking, but when they saw his serious face, they rememred he was an artist, which gives one great privileges with nature's color. But when he insisted upon their seeing a rich urple shadow in the bottom of muddy canal, the girls declared they would ride back to the road-house with their eyes and mouths closed—a much more difficult feat-rather than discus color with a young man who asserted that all people outside the artistic pale were color-blind from their infancy old age because the muddy, sluggish bed of the canal had no charm of color for

They live in a little house in a narrow treet, if the poorest part of town. He s eighty-two years old and his wife is seventy-six. They are all alone, and can laim kindred with no one in this wide world. Their neighbors, as well as them-selves, drink daily from the bitter cups of want and poverty. During the sum-mer the woman was taken ill, and her husband, infirm from old age, was her only nurse.
Across the street from them was

ittle house with a very small yard where in summer sweet, old-fashioned flowers grew in rich profusion. No sooner did one lift the latch of the old gate and step inside than he became con-scious of the cleanliness and purity which surrounds this little home. An old wo man lives there, who by her hardest of work, keeps the wolf from the door. One sultry evening this old woman, carrying a tin bucket, was seen going across the street to her sick neighbor's. Early the next morning, before the su had yet sent his hot rays upon the little parched streets, the old woman with the small bucket was again seen going in the sick-room across the street. For many days the weather was intensely hot and the poor suffered keenly. During this heated term the old woman was seen every morning before her day's work began, and every evening after it was done, going across the street with the little tin bucket. At last, a neighbor's curiosity getting the better of her, she asked the woman what she carried in her bucket. The old woman, with a tremor in her weak voice, replied: "It is but a cup of cold water. "Tis all I can do. It cools her hot, parched lips."

The pathos of this sweet simplicity touched the hearts of all the people living in that street. This old woman, with her "cup of cold water," did more in showing these people that charity is the greatest of God's gifts than any sermon could have done. parched streets, the old woman with the

On North Meridian street there lives a little tot who says some very amusing things. The other day she rushed into the house, holding in one wee hand a o have found it in a west indianapolis the large rose, in the other the stem of the 'joint." He thinks that there are no large rose, in the other the stem of the tween her sobs, "I'se braked the handle off my wose."

Speed of a Meteor. Professor Ball says the actual momen-tum of some of the tiglest meteors is equivalent to that of a cannon ball.

It is true you can buy baking powder for 10 cents a pound. One pound of that kind will 'spoll One Dollar's worth of lour. A pound can of Dr. Price's at 50 the cheaper powder. Which is the more

@0000000000 Pimples, blotches and eruptions completely vanish before a steady use of

(Worth a Guinea a Box.) Pills and health again glows in the pure skin and clear complexion.

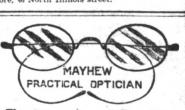
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bleach in the world. If you suffer of pimples or any bad diseases of the skin, if your complexion is not entirely satisfactory, don't fail to use Mme. A. Ruppert's Face Bleach. This Face Bleach has never failed to do the

work in every case of Pimples, F. Acne, Ac



Fine Spectacles and Eye Glasses properly adjusted.

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A THRILLING TALE

Terrible Experience In the Coal Regions

A Life Is Saved By a Most Timely Interference

Person Who Knew Just What To Do and Did Not Hesitate.

There is no happier or more surprised person than Mr. Peter W. Meredith, of 338 West Savory street, Palo Alto, Schuylkill Co., Pa. He has been at death's door, and knows how to value life and health. He suffered the most rightful agonies from dyspepsia, caarrh of the stomach and neuralgia.

When the stomach is weak or diseased the blood becomes bad, the nerves weak, the kidneys, liver and bowels inactive, and the whole system is soon out of order. Complete prostration often follows such conditions. The following letter from Mr. Meredith will explain the urest way to recover your health: "I had been . tck for the past six

nonths with dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach and neuralgia of the chest. I was in dreadful misery, and suffered most intense pain. The agony I endured was terrible. I thought to put an end to my life and sufferings, for I was a burden to my family and myself.

"I could hardly eat anything, and what little I did only gave me the greatest distress. I had a bad taste in the mouth and my tongue was coated. I would be awake all night, and could get o sleep at all. I was attended by sevral doctors, but without benefit.

"They prescribed medicines for me and ook all my money, but did me no good. "I was feeling terribly discouraged and thought I should never get well. One day a neighbor came in and advised me to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and



"I commenced using it, and very soon began to perceive wonderful improvement. It did me more good than any medicine I ever took. One day my family doctor came in and, seeing the bottle on the stand, asked me what I was us- in process of publication.

"I showed it to him, and he said it was a very good medicine. 'Yes,' I said, 'it has done me good, and I intend to continue its use.' I continued taking it, and was gradually cured. I consider Dr Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy a wonderful medicine, and the best one there is. I recommend it to all my friends, and advise everybody to use it.' If you are suffering from indigestion, constipation, kidney or liver complaint, neuralgia, nervousness, sleepiessness, morphine or liquor habit, or any form of at great expense and work, nervous, chronic that wonderful medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and

you will surely get well. Take it now and be cured. It is the prescription and discovery of Dr. Greene. of 35 West 14th street, New York City the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He can be consulted free, personally or by letter

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Remember this sale is for ONE DAY ONLY. After that they go back to the original prices.
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In the State and offer the entire stock at the old prices. There is no telling just how long we will be able to make this offer and it will be well to call and are a walling.

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MORE OF THEM NOW THAN THERE USED TO BE.,

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HE PYRAMID PILE CURE

THE REV. MICHAEL MARTIN CON-DUCTING THE RETREAT.

List of the Clergy of the Vincennes Diocese Who Are Here-A Letter From Mgr. Bessonies, Who Is Now In France.

The annual Retreat of the Catholic

Clergy of the Diocese of Vincennes began at St. John's church, on Capitol avenue, last evening at 8 o'clock, and will continde until Friday morning. The retreat is a season of retirement from the ordinary occupations of life, and devoted to silence, prayer and meditation. The exercises at the Retreat are conducted by the Rev. Michael Martin, S. J., of St. Louis, the director of the Retreat. The priests rise at 5:30 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock priests rise at 5:30 o'clock, and at 6 0 clock assemble in the church for morning prayer and an hour's meditation. Afterward mass is celebrated by the director. At 8:30 o'clock the divine office, consisting of psalms, hymns and prayers, is said. At 16 o'clock begins an hour's meditation, followed by public reading from some book of piety for half an hour. Then until noon is spent in self-examination. At 1:30 o'clock vespers and comion. At 1:30 o'clock vespers and cor pline and the rosary are said. At 2:30 o'clock there is given a practical talk on the priestly life by the director. At 3:30 o'clock matins and lands, a portion of the divine offering, consisting of psalms, hymns, selections from the scripture and prayer are chanted. This is followed by prayer are chanted. This is followed by a meditation for an hour. After supper is held the devotion called the "Way of the Cross," or the "Stations," consisting of prayer and reflection on the sufferings and death of Christ, followed by benediction. The director then gives the subject and points for the next morning's restitution. The clergy then retire. Durject and points for the next morning's meditation. The clergy then retire. During the Retreat silence is observed by the priests; the intervals in the program of exercises are devoted to private devotion, and reading of the scriptures. At meal time one of the priests reads aloud from some work of plety. The clergy resideduring the Retreat at St. John's clergy house.

During this week only one-half of the

During this week only one-half of the clergy of the diocese, which comprises the southern half of Indiana, are in attendance; the others wil come next week. The policy of the Catholic church is never to leave any locality without clerical attendance. From the retreats none are excused except for sickness, old age or urgent parochial duty.

The following clergymen are in attendance this week: The Rt. Rev. Francis Silas Chatard, D. D., bishop of Vincennes; the Rev. Andrew Michael, St. Magdalen's, Ripley county; the Rev. John P. Gillig, Millhousen; the Rev. A. I. Merz, Vincennes; the Rev. F. J. Rudolf, Connersville; the Rev. D. J. McMullen, Richmond; the Rev. J. F. Sondermann, Lawrenceburg: the Rev. Victor Mullen, Richmond; the Rev. J. F. Sondermann, Lawrenceburg; the Rev. Victor A. Schnell, Terre Haute; the Rev. Kaspar Seller and the Rev. Joseph Dickmann, Evansville; the Rev. John W. Book, Cannelton; the Rev. Anthony Schenck, St. Joseph; the Rev. F. X. Giroit, Morris; the Rev. D. O'Donaghue, St. Patrick's; the Rev. H. Alerding, St. Joseph's; the Rev. F. H. Gavisk and the Rev. Joseph F. Weber, St. John's; the Rev. Joseph F. Weber, St. John's; the Rev. J. A. Kohlmann, St. Mary's; the Rev. J. A. Kohlmann, St. Mary's; the Rev. Francis B. Dowd, St. Anthony's, Rev. Joseph F. Weber, St. John's; the Rev. Austin Bohn, St. Bridget's; the Rev. J. A. Kohlmann, St. Mary's; the Rev. Francis B. Dowd, St. Anthony's, Haughville; the Rev. John B. Kelly, New Albany; the Rev. F. A. Buell, New Albany; the Rev. Bernard Ewers, Haubstadt; the Rev. John W. Doyle, Washington; the Rev. Andrew Oster, Columbus; the Rev. Andrew Oster, Columbus; the Rev. Andrew Oster, Columbus; the Rev. A. Pierrard, Brazil; the Rev. John McCabe, Loogootee; the Rev. James Pfeiffer, Enochsburg; the Rev. Aug Riehle, St. Mary's; the Rev. John J. Macke, Aurora; the Rev. Martin Andres, Haymond; the Rev. A. A. Kaelin, Shelbyville; the Rev. J. P. Matthews, Montgomery; the Rev. J. P. Matthews, Montgomery; the Rev. J. M. Zoglmann, Spades; the Rev. J. M. Zoglmann, Spades; the Rev. John P. O'Connell, Jeffersonville; the Rev. Andrew Schaaf, Bradford; the Rev. John P. O'Connell, Jeffersonville; the Rev. Francis J. Neuhoffer, Hamburg.

A Letter From Mgr. Bessonies. Mgr. Bessonies has been heard from at Montauban a' Limoges, France. He

writes:
"I have just visited Decazeville, situated in the Rouergue, a city started De Caze. The collieries there are known all over the world, and iron ore is brought there to be manufactured. There are now 3,500 workmen employed, but there were previously 5,000 men at work. What surprised me most was to hear of the prices paid the men who are employed. The miners, who are most numerous, receive four francs, seventy-five centimes (about 95 cents), a day. Those working outside receive only 65 cents for

centimes (about 95 cents), a day. Those working outside receive only 65 cents for a day of ten hours. They appear contented and enjoy good health. There have been two strikes since the beginning of the factory, fifty years ago, and these strikes were the work of strangers who came there. The men work hard the whole week, go on Sunday to the River Lot to bathe, and do not forget to bathe the inside with something stronger than water. The agent at the railroad station told me it was somewhat difficult in the evening to get them into the cars.

"Their food at home is poor, and in accordance with their pay. The common workman in this part of the country gets colly 2 francs (about 40 cents) a day, and many of them have large families. So they have to practice great economy. The wife, it is true, helps the husband by working at anything she can do. Even those who have a small piece of land go to work far away, and the wife does the work on the farm, such as plowing, reaping wheat, digging potatoes, etc. When one sees such ways of working and of living, he pronounces American men and women fortunate. But life in cities is different. Wages are higher, and men fare better. There is a want of hands in the country. Young men are bound to be soldiers for three years, but the army is decreasing, and this year instead of 55,600 will be taken, and of the old soldiers many will be sent home."

Mgr. Bessonies says he hopes to arrive in Indianapolis about October 22.

THE Y. P. S. C. E'S IN READINESS. Arrangements Perfected For the

State Meeting Thursday. The souvenir program for the State convention of the Y. P. S. C. E., which begins next Thursday, has been issued. It is a booklet of forty pages. The cover It is a booklet of forty pages. The cover is in crimson and yellow, the official colors of the society. In addition to the program the names are given of the State officers, local union officers and committees, directory of the forty-eight Indianapolis societies, and a list of the committees who have charge of the convention arrangements. Chairman Masson exmittees who have charge of the conven-tion arrangements, Chairman Masson ex-tends words of greeting, in which he urges aggressive work the coming year along the lines of missions, good citizen-ship and juniors. Half-tone engravings are presented of the "Committee of '94," the State officers and ten of the city's prominent churches having C. E. soci-

prominent churches having C. E. societies. On the back of the cover is princed the society's pledge. The program committee are of the opinion that the program is the best of its kind yet presented to a similar convention.

Each Christian Endeavorer who registers for the convention is to receive a program. Extra copies are to be sold. The registration of Indianapolis C. E.'s will begin at the Y. M. C. A. Hall tonight and continue during Wednesday. The badge thus secured is necessary to obtain reserved seats and to gain admittance to the Saturday night reception.

Last night the 150 members of the reception committee met at the Tabernacle church and received badges and their white caps trimmed with crimson and yellow. Final arrangements were completed for the transfer, escort, reception and realizoad work. The chairman, Mrs. C. J. Buchanan, reported everything in complete readiness.

MRS. SMOCK'S SERIOUS INJURY.

She Fell From a Second Story—
Hairpin's In Her Head.

Mrs. Mary Smock, age thirty-six, living at 233½ West Washington street, fell from a second-story window to the ground. She was sitting in the window talking to a friend, when she lost her balance. She was picked up and carried to her room. Dr. Carey was called in. The

Doctor says that he found her hair-pins had been driven into her head, and that had been driven into her head, and she was suffering from a concusto the brain. One of her hips was dist ed, and one of her ribs was broken. woman remained unconscious until yes-terday afternoon. She will probably re-

HARNESSING NIAGARA.

John Gilmer Speed in Harper's Weekly. Engineers have estimated that the total water-power of Niagara Falls is seven million horse-power. This esti-mate, to be sure, is in the main only a guess, but when the area drained into the lakes above Lake Ontario and passing through the Niagara river be considered, the guess or estimate does not seem to be too large. The water sur-face of the Great Lakes above Ontario s \$4,000 square miles, and the water-shed of these lakes is 240,000 square miles -more than twice the area of Great Britain and Ireland. The total length of shore line is 5,000 miles, while the volume of water is 6,000 cubic miles, of which Lake Superior contains almost one-half. The rate of overflow at Buffalo is from 217,000 to 275,000 cubic feet per second, while the fall of the cataract is 165 feet The volume of water in the lakes is such that it has been estimated that even if no rain fell the flow of the river would be continued at its present rate for one hundred years-that is, if the lakes could be gradually drained.

These are very large figures, but, in the main, they are the results of exact measurements. The small water-powers

in the world are uneven, and are af-fected by floods and droughts, but this great power at Niagara is as constant as anything in this world can be, not even the ice in the severest and longest winter ever known appreciably changing it. The present plant is intended only to utilize 125,000 horse-power, and the turbines now in place are only for a small part of this. Other turbine wheels will be put in place as the demand for the power grows. The general plan of the company contemplates the ultimate use of 450,000 horse-power on the American side and a like amount in Canada. Such a power would turn all the wheels within a radius of five hundred miles of the falls. At the present time a considerable part of the power developed is to be taken to Buffalo by electric transmission, and it is the confident expectation of the electricians now at work on the problem that the power can be taken as far east as Albany, three hundred miles away, and delivered there cheaper than power can be generated by burning coal. If this be so, then all the country between Albany and the falls will be admirably adapted for manufacturing, while the Erie canal will afford cheap and tolerably quick trans-

falls will be admirably adapted for manufacturing, while the Erie canal will afford cheap and tolerably quack transportation, for there seems to be little difficulty in 'he way of hauling these boats by electrical power.

The water is not fed to the turbines directly from the river, but by means of a canal 1,200 feet long, 100 to 180 feet wide and some 12 feet deep. It was desirable to control the flow of the water, so that its speed would always be the same. This canal, built of solid masonry, does this admirably, and when 100,000 horse-power is used the greatest velocity of flow in the canal will be only a fraction more than four feet a second. From the canal the water flows through steel shafts or penstocks into the turbines, which are the largest in the world, each one of them having a capacity of 5,000 horse-power. From the turbines the water is discharged into a channel at the bottom of the wheel-pit, from which it flows into the main tunnel, and is returned to Niagara river at the portal just below the upper suspension bridge.

The wheel-pit is cut into the solid rock, and is 178 feet deep, 21 feet wide and at present 140 feet long. When it is continued to fits full length, as planned, it will provide for ten inlets, and be about 400 feet long. The tunnel, which is nothing more than the greatest tail-race ever constructed, is 7,000 feet long and lined through its entire length with vitrified brick—a total of 13,000,000 bricks having been used. In size it is 21 feet high and 18 feet wide at the center and 14 feet wide at the bottom. The grade is from four to seven feet to the thousand, which is fall enough to carry off the water swiftly without creating destructive friction. There were several difficult engineering problems in the construction of this tunnel, but all were satisfactorily solved.

There are several company is interested in this work, though all of them are so related to the parent company that in effect they are but one. Therefore, it is not improper to speak of the company when one of the

is to be used for houses for operatives, and so forth. But, as said before, these companies are so interdependent that in effect they are only one. The completion of this work is the addition of one of the greatest commercial achievements to the long list of American successes. It took courage of a kind which capitalists are long list of American successes. It took courage of a kind which capitalists are generally supposed not to have to induce them to put money into so great an undertaking. The first white man who put on record the fact that he had seen the great falls also recorded the thought that this was the greatest water power in the world, and should be put to the use of man. Through the intervening hundreds of years nearly every man who has seen the falls has had a similar thought. It is true that for many years past the power has beeen used in a very small way, but it has practically all gone to waste till now. The persistence of one young man has brought the present condition of development about. Allusion is made to W. P. Rankine, the present secretary of the company. Mr. Rankine was, a few years ago, a young lawyer in the town of Niagara Falls. With other gentlemen of the locality he went into a company for the development of the water-power. The scheme was scoffed at to such an extent that nearly all the original projectors abandoned it, but Mr. Rankine never lost his patience, his courage. He succeeded at length in enlisting the interest of men in New York who could influence capital, and then the work was begun. This was four years ago. Mr. Rankine can now well afford to laugh at those who treated his sublime project with aggressive energy, tireless patience, sure knowledge, and a robust imagination.

California Asphalt Mines.

California Asphalt Mines.

Harper's Weekly. By far the most interesting, largest and most valuable asphalt deposits yet discovered in this country are the two known collectively as the "Alcatraz," located thirty miles apart on the sea coast of Santa Barbara. The most westerly of these, La Patera mine, some fifteen miles from the city of Santa Barbara, is of rock asphaltum, which is mined like coal, and breaks off in large chunks, exhibitand breaks off in large chunks, exhibiting a perfectly conchoidal fracture. It is found in thick seams, inclosed by walls of shale, and extends to unknown depths. The main shaft of La Patera is now down about 150 feet, at which level there is no sign of diminution in the supply. An interesting feature of this unique mine is the steady asphaltic growth constantly taking place in the drifts. The material, being slightly plastic, is forced into every opening by pressure from below, so that last year more than fifty feet of actual growth were cut away in order to keep the workings open.

Ledges of this rock asphaltum extend far out beneath the sea, and it is interesting to note that specimens broken from the surface of these, where they have been exposed to the action of salt water for ages, show the same chemical and physical qualities as do samples from the bottom of the deepest inland shaft.

Beausathed His Pension.

Bequeathed His Pension.

Said B. C. Rains, a special pension agent: "I had a peculiar case in Washington county, Tennessee. A man named Adams drew a pension for total disability, and I was instructed to call and see if the disability was still total. When I reached the house a young man came to the door. I asked: "Is this where John Adams lives?"

"'It's whar he did live, stranger.'
"'Where does he live now?"

THE RAJAH OF LOMBOK. one of the Many Rulers Who Is Giving the Dutch a Lot of Trouble.

which the Dutch hold sway in their Eas Indian possessions are not of a bellicose type. They have no particular stomach for the fight, and are content so long as the daily modicum of rice and modest ac-cessories and tobacco to smoke are forth-

The Dutch Indies, however, consist of a vast number of outlying islands, a large proportion of which are but sparsely provided with officials to inspire awe, and this absence of authority is apt to give ourage to the ignorant native's mind and cause him to fancy himself able to free himself from the hated foreign



THE RAJAH OF LOMBOK. had a spectacle before it which may well rogress since 1873, in consequence of the inability of the Dutch to subdue a mere handful of people inhabiting a country about the size of Switzerland, but withabout the size of Switzerland, but without that country's hilly facilities for guerrilla warfare. The impunity with which the Acheenese treat the Dutch is not without its effect upon the natives of other portions of the archipelago. Ball and Lombok, the two islands which come next to Java, and which, though Ball is separated from Java by a narrow strait only, belong to another geographical world, have been but slenderly looked after by officials, owing to their small commercial value, and for a long time signs of a desire to throw off the Dutch yoke have been manifest. Lombok and Ball will never probably, take any posi-Bali will never probably, take any posi-tion in the world, and if some volcanic eruption sunk them suddenly out of sight the welfare of the Dutch in India would not suffer.

ONE-CENT POSTAGE RATE. A Fund To Be Raised For Promoting the Reduction.

has developed. A canvasser has been calling on business men for a week and many sub-scriptions to the general fund have been made. The plan in brief is to raise a fund to be used in carrying on a campaign for the reduction of etter postage to 1 cent, the defict that would occur to be made up by increasing book postage. The form of subscription is this mem

We hereby agree to co-operate with th movement to reduce letter postage to 1 cent, and to utilize all proper influences within our power to induce members of Congress to enact such a law. We further promise to pay toward the current expense of the National postag movement the sum of ... sum subscribed to be paid on the c that others interested in one-cent letter postage subscribe to said fund. Said payment to be made to the order of Lyman J. Gage, treasurer of the National postage movement, upor postage is reduced to 1 cent.

While many Indianapolitans are favorable to the proposed measure, others think the postage is as low now as could reasonably be

expected, and still others are decilning to sub-scribe because they say the contract in-cludes no condition looking to increasing book rates of postage to make up the deficit.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Story, mation, is always interesting. I have beautifully illustrated that tells much he Indians of the Northwest, and the land of the Northwest and the results of the Yellowstone about the Indians of the Northwest, and the about the indians of one man from them in the early days. It tells also of the Yellowstone Park, the greatest wonder of the natural world. For only 6 cents in stamps, and your address, I will send you the book.

CHAS. S. FEE,

General Passenger Agent
Northern Pacific Railroad,
St. Paul, Minn.

After Eighteen Years of Suffering. any to find relief from some of the famous any to find relief from some of the famous dicinal springs there, and returned discuraged. I have recently given Lyon's Seven onders a trial, and since using this remedy of digestion is perfect, and I can sleep like child.

LOUIS F. OTT, Jeweler, Veedersburg, Ind.

See New Fall Hats, \$2.50 and \$3. A. McGAUGHEY'S, 18 E. Washington,

kin."

Frost on the pumpkin is all right, but keep it out of your bones. Aged and enfeebled persons will find R. Cummins & Co.'s whisky (hand-made, sour-mash) a pure stimulant. Sold by all druggists.

ething cures wind colle, diarrhea, etc. 25c. Indianland and Wonderland Tells about some of the most interesting In-dians in the Northwest, about the Yellowstone

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Our Lace Curtain Sale began yesterday, and the department was crowded with buyers. On account of the great variety of new styles in Curtains and Curtain Materials here displayed, we kindly invite the public to visit the Curtain and Drapery Department on third floor.

The special sale will continue every day this week.

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Sash Muslins, 15c to 25c.

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See our 42-inch Plush Capes, Marten trimmed, at \$10.
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FURS

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